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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League Halts Threat of War

Yugoslavia Listens to Geneva

Anti-Terrorism Court Is Plan

46 in U. S. Have Million Income

Ford Starts an Industry Drive

Boston Sees New Type Trains

EUROPE sees the League function powerfully and hopefully to bring Yugoslavia and Hungary into an understanding that will prevent an armed clash. With Laval of France and Beneš of Czechoslovakia representing Yugoslavia and Aloisi of Italy acting for Hungary, a compromise plan is worked out and accepted at once by the chief belligerent, Yugoslavia. It takes the form, primarily, of an invitation from the League to Hungary to investigate rigidly the assassination of King Alexander and to punish anyone found guilty of complicity. Statesmen work all night to find a basis of understanding after Yugoslavia declares that unless the League acts decisively it will adopt its own methods of obtaining satisfaction. Belgrade, defiant, does heed the rebuke of Eden of Britain and halts its expulsion of Hungarians—The League is proving to itself and to the world its moral power.

¶ The League acts with appreciation of all the issues involved in the crisis between Belgrade and Budapest. Czechoslovakia and Roumania back their partner in the Little Entente, Czechoslovakia being criticized for using the opportunity to play politics on revision. While France stands with Yugoslavia and Italy sides with Hungary, Paris and Rome understand each other and progress with their own rapprochement. Laval introduces the draft of an international court for the effective suppression of terrorism—Europe, aware of the war threat, relaxes through confidence in Geneva's energetic course.

¶ The United States had 46 citizens with incomes of $1,000,000 in 1933, against only 20 citizens so provably prosperous in 1932. Internal revenue statistics for last year show increases in all the income classes ranging upward from $25,000, but decreases in the lower income groups. The total number filing income statements declined 2.67 per cent; total of incomes shrunk 3.04 per cent. Financially speaking, those 46 multi-millionaires suffered very heavily—They had $81,000,000 flowing in and the needy Government took $25,000,000 of it away.

¶ U. S. federal agents conduct simultaneous nation-wide drives on narcotic dealers and peddlers that net more than 1000 arrests. From New York to San Francisco every city witnesses the carrying out of a carefully planned campaign that goes close to the roots of the drug-purveying system. Storehouses are raided and large quantities of drugs seized. The Treasury Department, planning to ask still wider police powers, is elated—This is the greatest single blow ever struck at the narcotic traffic in America.

¶ Nashville, Tenn., sees the American Farm Bureau Federation meet for its sixteenth session with President Edward A. O'Neal calling for a stronger agricultural adjustment act. He demands "an honest medium of exchange" and says farmers must be freed from money sharks. Farm women organize, too, headed by Mrs. Abbie C. Sargent of Bedore, N. H. Their first effort will be to give farms more modern conveniences and the cultural advantages city people enjoy. The old farm is in for big changes—Farmerettes and electricity will make it what it ought to be.

¶ President Roosevelt telephones the Farm Bureau Federation the farmers have a billion-dollar increase in incomes this year and must produce for demand only. Secretary of State Hull tells them that if attempts to restore world trade fail, civilization will slip back to lower levels. Meanwhile, Henry Ford cheers farmers and others by announcing from Detroit that he is ordering $8,000,000 worth of steel rolling mill equipment, bringing expenditures on his River Rouge plant up to $20,000,000. The orders spread over the eastern United States—Mr. Ford calls this "a drive to create employment by reviving industry."

¶ France's Cabinet solemnly considers the war debt to the United States and decides to meet the Dec. 15 payment date with the fifth default. Edouard Herriot protests, as always, that a payment should be made. So Washington gets no money—But, then, it didn't expect any.

¶ Boston sees a N. Y., N. H. & H. railroad train of streamlined cars come from New Haven at a speed which wherever practicable reaches 86 miles an hour. President Howard Palmer of the New Haven road says that while such trains can readily maintain 90 miles an hour, the first thought is greater passenger comfort. The cars are noiseless, floodlighted without glare, with no steaming or frosting of window panes. Trains will soon join airplanes in making New York and Boston near neighbors—New York should be duly grateful for that.

Huge Incomes Bulge During New Deal Year

More People Now Receive $1,000,000 a Year—Middle Class Loses

Treasury Explains It

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—American business and industry prepared today to map jointly their version of what the Roosevelt Administration's future economic course should be.

At the same time, the Treasury Department made public the unexpected fact that the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few was again apparent during 1933 regardless of the New Deal, while the "white-collar" middle classes suffered at their expense.

In the background of these two major developments on the national economic front labor's rumbling of dissatisfaction at the apparent rightward direction of the New Deal grew louder as two demands were framed coupled with an implied warning of an open break with the Administration should they be denied.

Thus at the very moment when business in a greatly encouraged mood is counting on a closer alliance with the New Deal, labor grows cold and suspicious while government figures give the masses reason for believing that the New Deal is less antagonistic to great wealth than had been supposed.

Conference Next Week

The great conference of business and industry from which will emerge the conservative version of what the Administration should do was set for next Monday, Dec. 17, place White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., by Silas H. Strawn, Chicago, and Robert Lund, St. Louis, respectively chairmen of conference committees of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

The purpose is "to consider various suggestion for a constructive program to accelerate recovery from our existing economic conditions." The subjects on the agenda include: A balanced budget, return to the gold standard, contraction of federal relief expenditures, relaxation of federal control over industry, opposition to the 30-hour week bill, legal ban on sympathetic strikes, substitution of a manufacturers' sales tax for excise and nuisance taxes.

The Treasury's figures on 1933 incomes injected a totally unexpected

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Weighing Filipino Demands

Upper, Left to Right: Bachrach. © Underwood. Associated Press
Lower Left: Associated Press From Underwood.

Senate Committee and Manila Spokesman

Upper, Left to Right—Carl Hayden of Arizona, Who Made Preliminary Study; Manuel Quezon, President of Philippine Senate; Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee. Lower, Left to Right—William G. McAdoo of California; Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont; Millard E. Tydings of Maryland.

Senators Survey Philippines' Call For Trade Help

Committee in Manila to Report on Changes in Independence Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, Dec. 10—A three-weeks survey of economic conditions related to the problem of Philippine independence was started today by the congressional committee composed of Senators Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, William G. McAdoo of California, Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee and Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont. The committee arrived here yesterday.

To understand fully why this congressional committee has come from the United States to the Philippines,

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President Warns On Farm Output; O'Neal on Dollar

Moderate Production and Equalization of Financial System Urged

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10 (AP)—The American Farm Bureau Federation today heard President Roosevelt and Edward A. O'Neal, president of the federation, discuss the country's agricultural future.

Speaking from Washington by long distance telephone, the President cited a $1,000,000,000 increase in farm income this year and said "all of us would like to see an even larger increase in 1935." He outlined what he said was necessary to bring that about.

Mr. O'Neal, speaking at the opening session of the three-day convention, outlined a 10-point program for agricultural progress. He advocated "an honest dollar" which would serve "to get rid of the inequality in our financial system" and indorsed the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Introduced

President Roosevelt was introduced by Mr. O'Neal, who greeted the Chief Executive by telephone with the words: "Hello, Mr. President."

"Hello, Edward," responded the President.

Saying that "you know and I know that the year ending has been one of significant accomplishment for agriculture," the President added:

All of us would like to see an even larger increase in 1935, but we know that this cannot come unless, in the first place, industrial production increases sufficiently to expand the market for farm products; unless, in the second place, more of our export trade is paid for by increased imports; and unless, in the third place, agriculture continues to adjust its total production to the market that actually exists.

To fulfill these three requirements, I ask a continuation of the splendid support you have so unselfishly given in the past.

I wish very much that it were possible for me to be with you today.

Hull Takes Part

Secretary Cordell Hull, taking part in the discussions, declared that if attempts to restore world trade fail, there will be an economic "revolution," with civilization slipping back to "lower levels." Outlining the State Department's drive to negotiate give-and-take treaties with foreign nations, Secretary Hull said:

"The more forward-looking and forward-moving American people are girding themselves for a supreme effort to restore the normal processes and methods and the normal volume of international finance and commerce."

Picturing a world in which trade is stifled by tariffs, quotas, exchange restrictions and other barriers while 80 per cent of the people live "around or below the poverty line," he said statesmen everywhere must return to "economic sanity."

Declaring world trade normally should be $35,000,000,000 to $40,000,-

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Massachusetts Shoe Situation Nears Climax

Demands for Reopening Code Accompanied by New Developments

Crisis in Lynn Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 10—As Representative Edith Nourse Rogers today reiterated her demand that the NRA shoe code be reopened in order to salvage the shoe industry in Massachusetts, developments in the Bay State appeared to be approaching a climax.

This city as one of the chief shoe manufacturing centers in the nation and one most dangerously threatened by the present crisis, is making desperate efforts to stem the present exodus of shoe firms. Terming Lynn a natural shoe center, due to an abundance of skilled workers and its proximity to the source of supplies, Charles J. Goldman, for years legal representative of many local shoe and leather firms, has issued an appeal through the press for constructive action toward a revival of the industry in this city.

Only About 25 Left

Mr. Goldman, in his statement, cites the fact that 10 years ago Lynn had 200 shoe manufacturing plants and today there are only about 25. While, he says, most of the firms dissolved or left the city more than five years ago, he states that within the past half decade the city has lost 55 plants. The majority of the latter, he says, moved to other Massachusetts cities, while two went to Maine and three to New Hampshire since the code became effective.

The statement charges the unions were responsible in many instances because of "unreasonable and unfair regulations, petty interferences by arrogant and officious agents, unauthorized strikes and walkouts, soldiering on the job, inability to discharge drunken and incompetent help, etc., and consequent curtailment of production." It was conditions of this sort, he states, "that made it impossible to produce shoes in Lynn, and not because of wages."

Evidence Received

Meanwhile Mayor J. Fred Manning, who engineered a conference of Massachusetts shoe city mayors at the State House recently for the purpose of working out methods of correcting existing abuses in the shoe industry through a strengthening of the fair practice provisions of the shoe code, has collected considerable new evidence supporting his contention that Maine and New Hampshire cities and towns are resorting to various alleged unfair but tempting inducements to attract Bay State firms into their communities.

Since the recent hearing Mayor Manning has received what is purported to be substantiating evidence that a Lynn shoe firm was offered a $2000 bonus, a $1 per year rental and tax rate, a wage rate equal to that in operation at Exeter, N. H.,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

France Plans New World Court To End Organized 'Terrorism'; Yugoslavia Halts Deportations

Prince Paul's Return Ends Expulsion of Hungarians

Belgrade Admits 2700 Sent Away

No Independent Action Against Hungary, Yugoslavia Says

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 10 (AP)—Yugoslavia ended the mass deportation of Hungarians abruptly today, apparently averting the possibility of border fighting. Diplomatic quarters said they understood the Government had been prevailed upon by European powers—chiefly Great Britain and France—to cease expelling the Hungarians.

The order was announced soon after Prince Paul, one of the three regents guiding affairs of state for the boy King, Peter II, returned from London, where he attended the wedding of Princess Marina and the Duke of Kent.

Military and local officials were instructed by the Department of the Interior to halt the expulsions. Even if Hungarians' working permits have expired, the orders said, they are to be allowed to stay.

Some 2700 Hungarians have been forced to leave the country during the last five days.

War Rumors Quelled

High Government officials told the Associated Press today that Yugoslavia will take no independent measures against Hungary should the League of Nations rule against Yugoslavia and in favor of Hungary in the present dispute.

This declaration, it was said, was to dispose of the widespread fear abroad that war might break out if the League ruled against Yugoslavia.

The intervention of the British Government through Prince Paul, Regent of the Crown, was said to have been responsible for this decision.

Unfavorable Reaction

It was also said that an unfavorable world reaction to Yugoslavia's mass deportation of Hungarians—now ended—had a distinctly restraining effect on the Belgrade Government which seemed at first inclined to take matters into its own hands respecting Hungary regardless of international opinion.

Prince Paul is known to have raised the English opinion of Yugoslavia enormously during his recent visit to London but it was feared here that much of his good work had been marred by the precipitate action of home authorities in expelling Hungarian residents.

Wide World

Prince Paul of Yugoslavia

Member of Regency Whose Return to Homeland Is Followed by Halts in Wholesale Deportation of Hungarians

Hungary Claims 3000 Expelled By Yugoslavia

Refugees Reported Allowed to Take Two Bundles and $20 Per Adult

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BUDAPEST, Dec. 10—Up to the present, about 3000 persons—mostly Hungarians—have been expelled from Yugoslavia, the Hungarian Government estimates.

They have been evacuated from cities and villages throughout the whole of northeast Yugoslavia, from communities lying fairly close to the border. Most of them are artisans, laborers and peasants; also many persons owning land, mills, shops and even factories.

The refugees were allowed to take two bundles of baggage each and $20 per adult. Few were given official written notice to leave but were visited by police and gendarmes and ordered to report at the railroad station and start for Hungary. Many were given no more than an hour or two notice and were not allowed to notify relatives of their impending departure or even collect their children. Many were compelled to abandon their possessions, without furniture or clothes.

Most adults thus expelled have lived in Yugoslavia for many years. A few were physically ill treated by Yugoslav police officials on leaving, it is stated.

Hungarian officials state that within the past year only 66 Yugoslavs have been expelled from Hungary and since October practically none. Nearly all deported, the Government says, were ordinary criminal cases. It points out that more persons in the last 12 months have been expelled from Hungary to Austria and allied lands than to Yugoslavia. This shows, it declares, that no special action has been taken against Yugoslavians here.

Europe's Big Powers Hunt Formula for Conciliation

Council Postponed For Negotiations

Little Entente Denies Attack on Hungary's National Honor

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Dec. 10—Great Britain, France and Italy are continuing their delicate negotiations to evolve a conciliatory formula which both Yugoslavia and Hungary can accept, in the Marseilles assassinations complaint. Capt. Anthony Eden, Britain's delegate, Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France and Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Italy's representative, are working hard on the problem—which begins to seem a bit more hopeful.

M. Laval's proposal to Hungary condemns "Terrorism" in general, with view to its prevention in future and invokes Article 10 of the League Covenant which calls for respect of territory of other states and invites Hungary to conduct an inquiry into the facts and responsibilities of Hungarian authorities alleged to be involved in recent acts and to punish the guilty persons.

New Court Plan

The French have also worked out a resolution for erection of international penal courts. The object is to repress attempts on life and liberty of chiefs of states, heads of governments and civil servants, attempts against public buildings, ships, airplanes or other means of transportation. An association formed to commit such acts must be dissolved, stores of arms dispersed, acts of provocation condemned and attacks against other states prevented.

The penal court shall decide any issue of extradition if necessary and may judge accused persons. The power of pardon resides in the Council of the League.

The contracting parties will repress forgery of identity documents and will give all information regarding preparation of criminal acts.

Yugoslavia Considers

This comprehensive convention will be studied. It is not yet certain that the Little Entente will find the invitation to Hungary to conduct an inquiry and punish persons found guilty to be sufficient.

This morning's session of the League Council has been called off to leave the way clear for the mediators to negotiate for peace between Yugoslavia and Hungary.

The situation has become critical owing to the indignation of the Little Entente at the cool reception of its complaints of the political exploitation of the Marseilles events.

Still Far Apart

At present Yugoslavia will be content with nothing less than a formal condemnaton of Hungary. But the case against Hungary, in the opinion of a majority, is far from proved.

Captain Eden's rebuke to Yugoslavia for its heartless expulsion of Hungarians has made a great impression, as well as his appeal for an impartial examination of the evidence.

Salvador de Madariaga, for Spain, takes the same line.

Argentina, Chile, Mexico, while opposed to "terrorism," are not disposed to find Hungary particularly culpable.

Even Maxim Litvinoff has reserved his judgment.

Italy is championing Hungary. France is trying to stand by Yugoslavia.

Little Entente Opposed

In this lineup it will be seen the weight of opinion is overwhelmingly against the Little Entente. Poland did not hesitate to make pointed allusions to Czechoslovakia and Ukrainian agitators, which emphasized its separation from the Franco-Little Entente group.

The feeling is that Czechoslovakia in particular is trying to magnify the tragic incidents. Dr. Beneš' speech denouncing revisionism is regarded as showing the underlying motive of these accusations against Hungary. Czechoslovakia's influence is widely deplored.

Information here shows the Serbian military authorities straining at the leash. The Little Entente diplomatists talk of waiting six months if they do not obtain "justice" from the League and then under the Covenant they will be free to take matters in their own hands. Efforts are being made to induce Hungary for the sake of peace to accept the blame against some of its officials for laxity in inspection of the Janka Puszta camp and in granting passports.

M. Laval of France during the week-end has been most active. He urged the Little Entente spokesmen to moderation and ascertained the minimum which could appease Yugoslav excitement.

Meanwhile, the Monitor understands the French loan to Italy has been discussed by statesmen here. It has been on the tapis for some time, but references here were not expected. This means that despite

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Ely's Strike Action Challenged

Jobs Show Increase in Boston

State Seeks More HOLC Funds

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Labor Challenges Ely

Governor Ely was today formally asked by organized labor what he meant by sending state troopers to break up a strike.

Said the executive council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor: The Governor was guilty of misuse of his executive authority by diverting police from their normal functions to aid employers terminating strikes.

"The Governor," the protest read, "did not call out the troopers during the textile strike. Why, then, call them out now?"

Governor Ely made no answer to this charge of inconsistency. He would reply to the formal accusation tomorrow, it was said.

The Governor took the position last week that the troopers were not neglecting their duty. They had gone where protection was most needed, he said. And as for strike breaking, the Governor flatly denied labor's charge. There was inadequate police protection for the towns involved, he said, considering that a strike was on.

Employment Gains

Cushioning the impact of winter and its gloomy relief prospect, was the story today that Boston is putting more and more men to work. Off the roll of unemployed in November went 866 men and women, 596 to work on the PWA, 170 to work in private industry.

These figures released by Everett L. Hanna, supervisor of the employment service, tell a story of gradual improvement, a month by month diminution of the 16,000,000 men and women on relief throughout the country. In June there were only 317 persons given employment through the Boston office; in August there were 495; in October, 839 and in November 866.

Home Funds Sought

Today, the State of Massachusetts took a part in the effort to have Congress reopen the recently terminated Home Owners' Loan Corporation. On the heels of a request for more funds from local HOLC officials, Ralph W. Robart, director of the state division on the necessaries of life, left for Washington this morning on a similar errand.

Since the funds of the HOLC were exhausted and its doors closed to further loans, a wave of foreclosures has broken out, Mr. Robart declared. This must be checked at once. Only if banks are convinced that the Administration will ask Congress for more funds, will they hold off foreclosure action.

Not until Congress convenes can action be taken, but Mr. Robart wished to make Massachusetts' needs known in advance.

Out of 8000 unfilled requests for loans to the HOLC, Mr. Robart said before leaving, some 5700 will not be filled. The applicants, he said, have gone further into debt since the loans were requested. Banks, in many cases, postponed foreclosures in anticipation of the loans. These home owners, he said, must not be let down.

Insurance Retrieved

Many people taking out insurance take one despairing look at the legal phrases on the policy, then put it away and hope for the best. One particular point on which policyholders are seldom clear is the question of lapsed policies. Unable to keep up payments they do not realize that since they have deposited money in the company they may retrieve their funds when the policy lapses.

Milwaukee started a service for its welfare recipients some time ago to look into lapsed policies and retrieved $500,000 for these needy folks. Today many Boston welfare recipients were excited by the news that Boston is starting a similar insurance adjustment service.

Already some help in this line has been extended. High point was a Charlestown family which was aided in collecting $1000 on a lapsed policy.

Besides the philanthropic angle of this welfare department effort, there is the practical fact that many people now receiving relief might be taken off the lists if their insurance money could be retrieved.

In addition to lapsed policies, advice on present and prospective policies will be given. A case of bad insurance investment is quoted. A family of 10 persons, eight of them children, the total weekly income

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Du Ponts Declare Bribery Not Needed to Sell Arms

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Despite insistence from their foreign agents in the Balkans, the Far East and South America that bribery was imperative to meet competition in munitions sales in those areas, officials of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. today told the Senate Munitions Committee that they have proved by practice that such offers are unnecessary.

Mr. Lammot du Pont reminded the committee that its investigators have searched du Pont files for months and have disclosed only one case, involving payment of a 4 per cent commission to officers of the Chinese army at Nanking, where the company's anti-bribery policy was violated. Maj. K. K. V. Casey, sales manager of the Smokeless Powder division of the du Pont firm, assumed responsibility for not reporting that incident to the executive committee, admitting he had committeed a "blunder," but describing bribery as "an old Chinese custom."

Ethics in the Balkans

Most startling evidence of the day was a letter written to the du Pont Company by its European representative, Col. W. N. Taylor, in 1922, describing sales conditions in the Balkans about the time of the Greek-Turkish hostilities.

"There, the ordinary business ethics are entirely different from ours and the people have no knowledge of ours. They don't know what our business ethics mean. . . .

"Generally in these countries are several groups of people and all agitation is simply a fight between these groups to get their hands on the spoils. The great western European powers have attempted to force upon these people the western ideas of government and ethics and the result has been merely a complication of the primitive methods. . . . Internal politics consist in developing complications which permit them to spend or collect more government money. The idea of doing anything for the good of the country has never been translated into their language."

Zarahoff Helped Sale

Colonel Taylor went on to explain that since the British munitions firm, Vickers Ltd., could not deal directly with the Balkans on an ethical basis, they worked through Sir Basil Zarahoff, who arranged loans to the governments in order that they might purchase munitions.

"The Government pays Vickers the full amount less the discount which goes to some intermediary." Colonel Taylor wrote, "In time, the Government collects taxes, pays the people who made the loan and all the people in the game pocket the profits. He (Sir Basil) has now made an arrangement of this type for refitting the Greek army."

Colonel Taylor advised his superiors: "If we want to sell there will have to do somewhat the same thing," although he added he knew his report would sound "like a story of the Arabian Nights" when received in Wilmington.

Du Ponts Refused to Bribe

That the du Ponts turned down Colonel Taylor's recommendation was shown in an extract from the minutes of the meeting of the company's executive committee on Nov. 15, 1922, advising the Smokeless Powder Department that "it is the desire of the executive committee that this company should not pay commissions directly or indirectly to government officials, employees or agents."

At the outset of the hearing, Senator Gerald P. Nye, committee chairman, said he wanted to learn what price nations of the world pay to keep American munitions plants prepared for the next war.

He asked Felix du Pont if he did not think bribery practiced by American firms would rob other governments of their moral independence. Mr. du Pont replied that "certain things frowned on here are the natural course of trade competition in other countries."

Senator Nye raised the question whether the question of bribery of government officials might not be related to the failure of disarmament conferences.

Lost Them the Sale

The direct sales methods, insisted upon by the du Ponts, were apparently unsuccessful in the Balkans, Major Casey testified, for only a few small orders from Greece were ob-

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Bolivia Accepts League's Chaco Plan; Paraguay Wins Again

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Bolivian Cabinet met yesterday and agreed to accept, without modification, the recommendations of the League of Nations for the settlement of the Chaco war with Paraguay.

At the same time the Cabinet approved a decree announced Saturday for a general mobilization, and ordered the decree to be published in the newspapers today.

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 10 (AP)—Bolivia, hard-pressed on several fronts in the Chaco Boreal warfare, which many here believe has entered upon its final phase, decided yesterday to mobilize all its available reserves, dispatches from La Paz revealed.

The news followed close upon Paraguay's announcement Saturday of a victory in the northern sectors in Picuiba, Loma Visosa and Irindague, where it was asserted 7000 Bolivian fighting men were casualties.

Paraguayan authorities were represented as believing the Bolivians now were able to offer but little resistance. The movement of reserves from the Andean Mountain nation to the war front, however, was regarded as likely to decide the fate of the war within a few weeks.

The southern forces of the Paraguayans were reported dangerously near Villamontes, a vital Bolivian stronghold and key point for communications and supplies. Neutral commentators here expressed the belief that capture of Villamontes was imminent.

Baker Talks on Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—The Cutler lecturer at William and Mary College for this year is Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland, whose subject is "The Making and Keeping of the Constitution." The Cutler lecture course was established by James Gould Cutler, of Rochester, N. Y.,

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Ely's Strike Action Challenged

Jobs Show Increase in Boston

State Seeks More HOLC Funds

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being $25, was found to be carrying 47 different insurance policies and paying $10 weekly in premiums. A survey of their policies and some changes reduced the weekly premium to 40 cents and still gave the family the same protection.

Left and Right

Two extremes—America's road to the left through scuttling capitalism, and its road to the right by modifying capitalism to save it—were laid before Boston forum audiences last night. Norman Thomas spoke for Socialism before the Old South Forum; Senator Robert M. La Follette for liberalism and the progressive movement at Ford Hall.

As usual, Mr. Thomas was a dual personality. Mr. Thomas the pure Socialist dismissed the futile efforts of the New Deal with a wave of the hand. He pounded at his perpetual thesis: as long as business is run for profit, boom and crash, false prosperity and deepening depression, were inevitable.

Mr. Thomas the realist, the evolutionary, frankly said that Mr. Roosevelt had done as well as any capitalist could to stem the depression. "He staved off worse things." Mr. Thomas was critical of the NRA, and said it had fattened big business at the expense of the consumer. But public works, the power program, the labor advance, toward collective bargaining—all were steps forward.

Through Senator La Follette spoke a progressivism that strains alike at Republican conservatism and Roosevelt pussy-footing. He wanted taxation of wealth—just as Britain carries it out, by drastically high income taxes in the upper brackets. This, he said, is the only alternative to inflation. He wanted full public ownership of electric power. But he saw no gain in Socialism—until after every effort to save the private system of industry has been made.

Curley to Advertise

Bostonians remember a ubiquitous signboard, with a legend saying in substance to the visitor: Boston, with its reservoir of culture, welcomes you. And signed with the neat hand of James Michael Curley.

Today, as Governor-elect, Mr. Curley was planning to do the same for the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Curley is a profound believer in advertising, he said to the Massachusetts Hotel Association in a letter. When Governor, he will press for a state appropriation of $100,000 to advertise recreational facilities—to make the world Massachusetts-conscious.

"I believe it is possible so to develop our natural resources that this state will become a tourist center for the world."

Music in the ears of the hotel men, these words of Mr. Curley committed him to a vigorous campaign when Governor, to forward the tourist industry.

Streamliner Viewed

When a man thinks of building a house he calls in an architect, not a builder, for he thinks first in terms of living. Similarly, appearance of four new streamlined coaches in Boston, first of 50 being built in Worcester for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, convinces one that railroads have belatedly begun to think more than ever in terms of the passenger and his comforts than of the builder.

Entering the new coaches, now on exhibition at the South Station, which are painted a hunter's green with aluminum letters, one finds instead of the dark red or green plush interior a modern French gray interior livened by vermilion stripes and upholstery of dark and light blue. Gone are the direct lights with white glass reflectors. In their place are small square openings directly over the seats with special diffusers giving a pleasant glow.

The seats have chromium frames and can be easily swung about so that passengers may face each other. Baggage racks are unobtrusive and are of aluminum. Even the bare walls at the end of the cars have been relieved with round mirrors so that the woman passenger, if she wishes, may readjust that perky little hat. Since the familiar abracadabra are gone the interior looks roomier and larger while actually the roof of the car is some six inches lower than standard cars.

Pays Back $690,000

Boston's first closed bank to pay back as much as 85 per cent to its depositors announced $690,000 as a Christmas dividend for 5000 depositors today. The Charlestown Trust Company announced these payments to be distributed before Dec. 22.

The dividend was financed by a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, under emergency laws passed by the last Congress.

Thermometers Talk

Boston citizens had a skeptical look in their eye today. The country weather prophets had told of a mild open winter. Friday commuters lifted an eyebrow and drew their coats closer as they read thermometers hung in front of community stores and saw the red line at 12 above. Saturday morning both eyebrows were lifted. They didn't have to look at thermometers to know it was colder than Friday, that maybe the weather forecasters were wrong. Commuters' thermometers read from 6 to 8 above.

Sunday morning the temperature was even lower, Weston showing 7 below zero. Today it was still cold with no sign of letup. Commuters humphed at country forecasters, ordered more coal and oil while filling stations did a land-office business with radiator non-freeze solutions.

Dividend Held Up

A legal tug-of-war over $3,100,000, between creditors of the closed Federal National Bank and the depositors of its smaller subsidiary banks, was today in progress. The cash moved one legal step nearer the small bank depositors. But several legal obstacles still intervened.

Herbert Pearson, receiver for the Federal National Bank, had hoped to distribute the cash to its creditors as a "Christmas dividend." His move was pulled up short in the courts, however, by representatives of the subsidiary banks.

If they can prove that the parent bank illegally extorted money from the small banks, the available cash will be diverted in their direction. But scarcely in time for Christmas, in view of the legal complications.

Involved in the dispute were the Bancroft Trust Company of Worcester, the Inman Trust Company of Cambridge, the Brockton Trust Company, and the Lawrence Trust Company. All closed when the parent Federal National collapsed.

Mystic Models

In Boston halls and hotels the past few weeks crowds of excited men have gathered, gone into meetings, then come out, tight-lipped. As they stepped into automobiles and drove off, observers who looked at the license plates and considered the time of year, guessed the purpose of the meetings.

Every car had a dealer's license plate, while December is the month when the cars coming out in January are described to the trade, at luncheons followed by the actual presentation of new models accompanied by the fanfare of trumpets.

Today around the Hotel Statler were an unusual number of what some people call "submarine cars." DeSoto airflow models, sensations of last year's shows, were parked at many a curb. Inside, next year's models were shown at a luncheon. The great question was, "would the DeSoto go more extreme in streamline or less this year?" But the dealers coming out remained tight-lipped as is the tradition.

Speed Control Hit

When the State Department of Public Works proposed a mechanical governor on all motorcars so that they could not exceed 50 miles an hour in speed, it was expected there would be protests to show the idea as unfeasible.

The alert Automobile Legal Association didn't take long to get into action. It immediately pledged itself to fight the proposal to the limit. Then it pointed out the following flaws:

1. It would cost Massachusetts motorists from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 for devices to control speed. This is unreasonable and absurd.

2. There are more accidents at speeds of less than 50 miles an hour than there are at speeds over that. Control devices cut down the power of the motor, while surplus power is needed many times to avoid accidents.

3. The efficiency of the motor would be so cut down that frequent gear shifting would be necessary. This would increase the consumption of gasoline and add a further burden on a class of person who already pay 40 per cent of the total state tax revenue.

Typifies Ellsworth's Recovery

New City Hall in Maine Port Rises on Site of Burned Area.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELLSWORTH, Maine. — Rapidly rebuilding over the ruins of a $1,000,000 fire which virtually destroyed the city's business section nearly two years ago, Ellsworth points to its nearly completed new $111,000 City Hall as an example of the city's speedy recovery. The brick structure will also house the Municipal Court and the fire station. On the site of the destroyed City Hall, a new Masonic Temple has been erected.

Race Betting 'Plant' Seized in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 10 (AP) —An elaborate horse-race betting layout, including telephone lines direct to racetracks, and a loudspeaker which provided patrons a running description of the races, has been uncovered by state police in a raid on the Lindsey Tavern, Lincoln.

James Butler, the proprietor, and his wife of Saylesville, and James Wroe of Pawtucket, an employee, were arrested. The equipment, including hundreds of racing slips, were seized. The Butlers were fined $20 and costs each and Wroe $5 for illegally possessing gambling equipment.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Sterney Orchestra..	Baseball School....	Adventure sketch..
5:15	Agricultural markets..	Tom Mix sketch...	Hawaiian music ..	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Jazz piano lesson..	"Jack Armstrong"..	"Melody Mart"....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	Housing speaker ..	Vera Van, songs....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Ray Jones, songs.....	sketches; music...	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	News; features.....	News; features....	soloists; orchestra	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Alexander Orch.....	dramatic sketch..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	Studio chorus.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation music.....	Denny Orchestra..	"Just Plain Bill"..	Fisher Orchestra...
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round .	Financial talk.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Jan Garber and his	Richard Himber's	Sketch; music.....	Studio recital.....
8:15	orchestra; sketch....	Orch.; soloist.....	Edwin C. Hill.....	Talk, Joseph Egan.
8:30	Carefree Carnival:	Gladys Swarthout;	Rein'd Werr'nrath;	Talk, Prof. Albert
8:45	popular variety.....	chorus; orchestra.	Pasternack Orch..	Bushnell Hart....
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Rosa Ponselle; cho-	Funk Orchestra...
9:15	soloists; orchestra..	tenor soloist.....	rus; concert orch.	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	Addresses, President	Conrad Thibault;	Addressses, Pres.	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	Roosevelt, others....	soloist; orchestra	Roosevelt, others.	News Service.....
10:00	America in Music—	Gene Arnold; solo-	Jack Renard and	Wayne King and
10:15	Fashions; narrator..	ist; quartet; orch.	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	Musical program..	Housing talk.....	CBS speaker.....
10:45	dance orchestra.....	'American Family'	Musical Rhymester	"Gypsy Violin"...
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Glen Gray's Casa
11:15	Midnight Frolic.....	NBC organist.....	Fisher Orchestra..	Loma Orchestra..
11:30	Jolly Coburn and his	St. Louis Symph-	Jack Miller and	Perley Breed and
11:45	dance orchestra.....	ony Orchestra....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, Music Guild; London String Quartet; Harold Samuel, pianist; Olin Downes, music critic.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air; Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," drama.
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album"; half hour of classical recordings.
3:30 WBZ, Music Magic, vocal soloists; narrator; concert orchestra.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; concert orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 WAAB, "Understanding Music"; music lecture; symphony orchestra; soloist.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloist; trio; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Dead Level," network mystery dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavendar and Old Lace"; soloists; chorus; popular orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; John B. Kennedy; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Melodiana"; Vivienne Segal, Frank Munn, soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, Nashua Symphony Orchestra, Elmer Wilson, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie and his orchestra; guest soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; Boswell Sisters; popular orchestra.
9:15 WBZ, Russian Symphonic Choir, Basil Kibalchich, conductor.
9:30 WBZ, "Hands Across the Border"; soloists; concert orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Industries' Problems," Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, General Motors.
10:00 WNAC, Walter O'Keefe; Casa Loma Orchestra; Ted Husing; soloist.
10:00 WEEI, "Princess Flavia," with Gladys Swarthout, John Barclay and other soloists; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.

Back to 1928 Level Before End of 1936 Visioned by Salter

Former League Economic Head Talks on Situation in Yale Review

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 10 (AP)—Sir Arthur Salter, former general secretary of the reparations commission, sees a return to the 1928 level of employment and production by the end of 1936, if the present rate of economic activity continues, in an article appearing in the Yale Review today.

"It is, of course, important to remember that, if we are some distance above the worst point of the depression, we are equally far from normal activity," the writer explains, however, in amplifying his statement concerning recovery within the next two years.

The former director the economic and finance section of the League of Nations writes further that "if we are going up the slope, we are not more than half way."

"By the summer of 1934 we may say roughly that industrial production, which had fallen two years before to three-fifths of its pre-depression dimension, had risen to four-fifths; and that about half of the extra unemployment which had resulted from the depression had been absorbed.

"If economic activity should increase at the same rate, neither slower nor faster—a rash assumption, of course—the world would be back to the level of production and employment of 1928 by the end of 1936."

Bay State Shoe Issues Near Climax

(Continued from Page 1)

and a plan to cut 10 per cent off the Exeter basic wage scale to pay for heat and light.

The offer made to the Dial Shoe Company, the Mayor says, came from the town of Seabrook, N. H., but despite all its tempting features the firm has decided to remain in Lynn.

The Lynn Mayor is also in receipt of data from Beverly which will be forwarded with a mass of other similar materials to the Department of Labor and Industries, the National Recovery Administration and the NRA code authorities at Washington.

Copies of a letter dated Sept. 13 and signed by Charles Levine quote the latter as saying that he has two factory locations at Mechanics Falls, Me., located between Auburn and Norway, where he can assure a shoe manufacturer that there will be no union, and stating that the writer had piloted the removal of 16 concerns to Maine towns.

Free of Rent

The letter states that the 35,000 square feet of floor space, boiler and transmission equipment would be free of rent and taxes for a definite period. It gives assurance of sufficient shoe labor in the town. The offer, the Mayor explained, was made a Beverly firm employing approximately 300 operatives and distributing a pay roll of $300,000 yearly. Beverly, it is explained, has lost one shoe firm to Maine through similar tactics in recent months.

Mayor Manning is also in receipt of a newspaper clipping relating to a court action brought by the F. E. Sweet Company against the assessors of Auburn, Maine, to force action toward a substantial abatement of taxes on the Sweet factory property. The Sweet petition for an abatement on the 1933 tax bill was rejected.

During the Superior Court hearing, according to the clipping, the Sweet Company claimed the factory property had deteriorated and that the company had been obliged to let the plant rent free for a time to assist in securing the location of a firm that was moved into Auburn from Massachusetts.

That the situation in and around Boston is critical seems reflected in statement from the Eastern Shoe Manufacturers' Association, representing originally 16 Boston and 11 Lynn concerns, that the organization may be disbanded by the end of the year. It is explained that but four of the original 16 Boston firms now retain membership, representing 1000 out of a former total of 4000 operatives. Since Lynn's quota in the association is now nine firms, it would appear that Boston has paid a heavy toll in shoe industry losses.

Boston, Lynn, Haverhill and Salem leaders of the United Shoe & Leather Workers Union, gathered in conference here Friday and Saturday, voted favorable to a pre-code revision conference to be held immediately following receipt of information that code revision hearings will be held in Washington.

The conference reaffirmed the union's announced policy that there shall be no further wage concessions in any shoe center under United control, which set at rest rumors circulated in Haverhill and Boston that Lynn manufacturers would soon benefit by a 7½ per cent wage cut.

While union executives will start the circulation of petitions for signatures in favor of reopening the shoe code, Mayor Manning has announced committees to direct the campaign seeking reopening of Washington hearings to obtain a revision of the code. The general committee of 15, including the Mayors of Lynn, Boston, Salem, Lowell, Brockton, Marlboro, Beverly, and Newburyport, will meet Wednesday afternoon in Room 460 at the State House to discuss further plans.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"RAIN FROM HEAVEN" (Plymouth). New play by S. N. Behrman, with Jane Cowl and John Halliday. 8:30.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" . (Hollis). Bundling comedy. 8:30.

Movies

MODERN—"The Pursuit of Happiness." 10:30, 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "There's Always Tomorrow."

EXETER—Sir James Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows." 3:30, 6:10, 9:05. Also "A Lost Lady."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Hell in the Heavens." War fliers. Fenway, 2:34, 5:33, 8:27. Paramount, 10:18 a. m., 12:37, 3:32, 6:47, 9:42. Also "Gentlemen Are Born."

FINE ARTS—"All Quiet on the Western Front." "La Cucaracha." Geological and zoological shorts. 1, 3:10, 5:25, 7:35, 9:50.

KEITH'S—"Imitation of Life," by Fannie Hurst. With Claudette Colbert. 10 a. m., 12:17, 2:34, 4:51, 7:08, 9:28.

ORPHEUM — Eddie Cantor in "Kid Millions." Vaudeville. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

MAJESTIC—"Young and Beautiful." 10:05, 1:02, 3:59, 6:56, 9:53. Also "The Curtain Falls."

METROPOLITAN — Sir Gilbert Parker's "Translation of a Savage," now named "Behold My Wife." Mal Hallett on the stage with his orchestra. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:40, 10:30.

BOSTON—Wheeler and Woolsey in "Kentucky Kernels." Vaudeville. 10:15 a. m., 1:08, 4:10, 7:12, 10:14.

STATE—William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Evelyn Prentice." 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05.

UNIVERSITY—"The Gay Divorcee," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 3:00, 6:10, 9:15. Also Joe E. Brown in "6 Day Bike Rider."

UPTOWN — "Marie Galante." 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Also "Richest Girl in the World."

TREMONT—"Moonlight and Pretzels," and Sleepers East." 9 a. m. to 11.

Music

ERA OPERA ORCHESTRA—Raffaello Martino, conductor. Soloists. Public Library lecture hall. Free. 8:15.

Other Events

RUTH ST. DENIS—And her dance group. Community Playhouse, Wellesley. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Royal K. Johnson, violinist; John Gruber, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"Is Democracy on Trial?" by Prof. William G. Sutcliffe. 2:30.

EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY—Reads some of her own poetry. Hotel Statler ballroom. 4.

"FAMILY FUN"—Talk by Louise Andrews Kent, author of "The Terrace," at Women's Educational and Industrial Union luncheon. Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston St. 1.

ADVERTISING CLUB—"We Took a Tip From the City Editor." Talk by F. H. Tucker of the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, O. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

ZONTA CLUB—"Oriental Rug Weaving as a Fine Art, and Oriental Symbolism," by A. G. Sarian. 264 Boylston St. 6.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Opening of Hobbies Show. 2.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "French Paintings," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Store Calls by 'Phone Irk Auburndale Women

"Good morning, madam. This is the Kleenbest Dry Cleaning Company. Your name has been given us as that of a prospective customer, etc., etc. . . ."

Pestered daily by dozens of such phone calls, Auburndale housewives decided to do something about it. At a meeting of the Auburndale Woman's Club a resolution was adopted condemning the retail firm practice of drumming up trade via telephone.

Copies of the resolution were sent 11 other clubs, all members of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, with the suggestion that equally harassed members back the originators of the movement in their crusade.

Stamps Used in 1840

Postage stamps on United States mail were first used in 1840 during the administration of President Polk.

Anti-Smuggling Drive Ready For Repeal in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 10—A new and intensive drive to stamp out smuggling of liquor in Maine will be launched with advent of legal liquor about Dec. 15.

"Despite recent arrests of suspected leaders in the Maine rum running ring, there is still plenty of bootlegging going on which is costing the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars," a federal official said.

"Convicted bootleggers will go to jail after legal liquor flows in Maine. An investigation is under way to determine the source of fake Internal Revenue stamps, which liquors bottled in Maine cutting plants, bear," he continued.

"We will not be hampered by lack of agents," the informant said. It was explained that no federal agents of the Alcohol Tax Unit had left their jobs in Maine, pending action of Congress in voting an appropriation. Maine cutting plants color, bottle and label alcohol landed on Casco Bay and distribute the liquor in practically every New England state, it was learned.

Particular attention will be paid to reported preparation of bootleggers for a huge Christmas holiday business. Every effort will be made to assure the State of full revenue for all liquors sold without splitting profits with an army of bootleggers.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, not quite so cold tonight and Tuesday; occasional snow is probable; lowest temperature tonight 10 to 15 degrees; moderate to fresh northerly to easterly winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably followed by snow tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature on coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably followed by snow tonight and Tuesday morning; slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Tuesday; not quite so cold tonight.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Tuesday snow; slowly rising temperature on south coast.

Vermont: Probably snow tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds over north portion and fresh possibly strong northeast and east over south portion; weather overcast tonight and Tuesday, probably with snow Tuesday, and over the south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	8	20	New Orleans	46	60
Bermuda	64	66	New York	18	26
Chicago	22	24	Norfolk, Va.	32	36
Denver	28	48	Philadelphia	18	24
Helena, Mont.	10	18	St. Louis	14	32
Jacksonville	42	58	St. Paul	4	18
Kansas City	14	30	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	64	70	Washington	20	32
Miami, Fla.	62	68			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 10.
B—Maximum Dec. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:43 p. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Tuesday, 2:23 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:41 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; slight snowfall; maximum temperature 22 degrees above zero; minimum 11 above.

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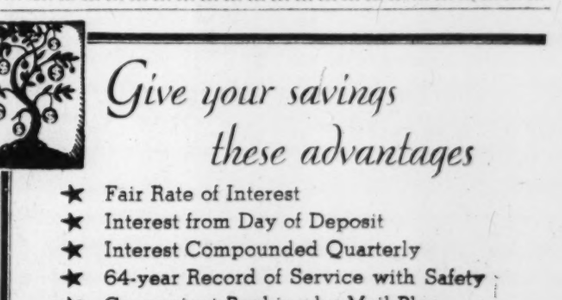

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Test of Federal Supervision Of Milk Production Industry Places Vermont in Spotlight

Agriculturists Watching Green Mountain States Issue as to Whether Farm Co-operative or Government Control Shall Take the Lead

Vermont, center of New England's dairy industry and traditional stronghold of the farm co-operative movement, is the arena of a conflict that farmers throughout the country are watching as a unique test of federal supervision over the milk business.

"As goes Vermont, so goes the nation" is a phrase that is taking hold among agriculturists in connection with dairy farm trends. The issue in Vermont is whether the farm co-operative will extend its power over the marketing of milk or whether the farmer will lend his support to federal control.

If Vermont emerges from the present chaos in dairying with a firmer grip on the farm co-operative movement, it is a general feeling among agriculturists that co-operatives will gain strength in other parts of the United States.

On the other hand, should the Vermont farmer give his full support to federal supervision, agriculturists believe that this action would ultimately lead to the establishment of a federal milk marketing board for the entire country, through which the Government would take over the distribution of milk.

At this point of the conflict in Vermont between deep-rooted support for co-operatives and the new-born urge to give the Federal Government a stronger hand in dairying, farm sentiment seems to be swinging toward government control.

As described by Dr. Howard B. Ellenberger, former chairman of the New England Governors Dairy Advisory Board, the Vermont struggle has developed into a definite challenge to the farmer to organize more strongly in order that the ensuing test of federal control may be a fair one from the standpoint of the co-operatives.

Dr. Ellenberger declared that as a group the farmers still vote heavily for more control of the industry by farm co-operatives. But in the individual consciousness of the dairy farmer, he declared, a change is taking place that opens the way for federal control to advance a step beyond the existing federal code that controls the marketing of milk in Greater Boston.

The Vermont dairy expert made it clear that he did not favor federal supervision as opposed to control by farmer co-operatives. He felt that the farmers should control their own industry as long as they show any qualifications for doing so successfully. Federal control should, he said, be employed only as an alternative when "co-operates fail to co-operate."

The reason that Vermont farmers look kindly upon federal control, the expert continued, is found in the higher prices they have enjoyed since the Government stepped in, even though these higher prices are almost wholly offset by comparable increases in feed costs.

Asked what he thought would be the outcome of the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of dairying Dr. Ellenberger declared that this investigation was being conducted with the utmost secrecy. He agreed that the outcome of the study might be a compilation of facts sufficient to show that dairy profits are being absorbed by the distributors, thus inviting the government to play the part of middleman.

"But federal control, in my opinion," Dr. Ellenberger said, "is not the ideal solution to dairy problems. If anything can be done to help the farmers to help themselves, by all means let us do it. Federal supervision should be an alternative rather than an objective."

Another
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	1816	1934
Deposits	0	$9,594,610,845
Depositors	0	13,413,049
Assets	0 (1933)	$11,180,208,966

In this growth Massachusetts mutual savings banks have had a splendid part. State supervision, prudent management and insurance of deposits account for some of their success.

DEPOSITORS ARE invited to open accounts in person or by mail. The convenience of mailing deposits permits any person, anywhere, to maintain an account. An initial deposit of $1.00 opens an account; additions or withdrawals may be made at any time.

Dividends are credited to deposits semi-annually; last year's dividend was at the rate of 3½% a year.

CHARLESTOWN FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK
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Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Music

Flute Players Club

For its first concert of the new season, the Boston Flute Players Club called its audience together in, by exception, the ballroom of the Hotel Vendome. The change was said to be due to some difficulty with the heating at the Boston Art Club. The new meeting place proved very acceptable, and the performers were on the whole successful in adapting sonorities to its acoustical properties.

The program maintained the high level of interest which has become standard with this organization. It was made up of the Mozart Flute Quartet in D (K. 285); Marcel Delannoy's Rapsodie for trumpet, alto saxophone, cello and piano; Bach's Sonate in G for flute, violin and piano; Hindemith's Trio for viola, tenor saxophone and piano (op. 47), and the Saint-Saëns Septuor or trumpet, piano and strings. The artists were Messrs. Elcus, Tapley, Girard, Lefranc, A. Zighera, Laurent, Mager and Sanroma, all of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Delannoy's Rapsodie was played for the first time in America. The composer is a young Frenchman whose music is unfamiliar hereabouts. This example is modern in the way that music is modern on the banks of the Siene. It has a discreet dash of jazz and depends extensively on a tango rhythm. Its material and its facture gain and sustain the interest, and it is distinguished by Gallic restraint and taste.

Hindemith's Trio, new to Boston, praises its composer no more than did the so-called Symphony which Mr. Burgin offered us last week. To judge by these two works, the inspiration of Hindemith, who certainly has talent and who held much promise, is running dry. The musical ideas are banal and the treatment is dull.

The characteristic charm of Mozart and the pure line of Bach were eloquently communicated. Saint-Saëns provided a weak ending.

L. A. S.

Lawrence Tibbett

Apparently it can be done, even in these days of seeming indifference to concerts and recitals; at least, Lawrence Tibbett virtually filled Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon in his only Boston recital this season. There was even an audience on the stage—reminiscent of "the good old days." That portion of the program which we were able to hear included "God's World" by Jacques Wolfe, "To the Children," by Rachmaninoff, "Traffic," by Charles Ridgway, "Death's Lullaby," by Moussgorsky and Buzzi-Peccia's "Come Buy" (from Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale"). Stewart Wille supplied accomplished pianoforte accompaniments.

Departing from the customary program of lieder and arias of more or less familiar text, Mr. Tibbett offered his six groups of songs entirely in English—and Mr. Tibbett's English is probably as fine as one is likely to hear from any singer of today. His interpretative ability is too well known to require extended comment, and to Rachmaninoff's effective song he brought his finest talent. Possessing a flair for the dramatic, Mr. Tibbett was able to infuse the Moussorgsky song with the tense solemnity indicated by the text, and in the "Evening Star" aria from Tannhäuser and the Prologue from Pagliacci (two of perhaps a dozen or more encores) he did some unusually meritorious work.

People's Symphony

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, with Fabien Sevitzky conducting, played its fourth concert of the season. The program listed Dvořák's Symphony "From the New World," Paul White's American Ballad, "The Voyage of the Mayflower," in a first performance, with the Sevitzky Vocal Ensemble supplying the choral numbers; a Sarabande by Saint-Saëns (first time in Boston) and the Bizet "L'Arlésienne" suite.

It was pleasant to hear the melodious measures of the Dvorak Symphony played in not too stylistic a manner. Mr. Sevitzky allowed the music to speak largely for itself, enhancing it with extra color only when such treatment might serve to point it up. The brass section gave a notable introduction to the Largo and the strings gave good account of themselves throughout a performance which brought enthusiastic approbation from the listeners.

"The Voyage of the Mayflower" does not in any way assault one's musical sensibilities. Mr. White evidently believes that music should be a pleasant experience, therefore he writes melodious measures, with sufficiently piquant harmonic effects to avoid the obvious. His use of consecutive fifths in a revolving figure serves to suggest, throughout the piece, the motion of the Mayflower as she weathered the sea. There is no noise for the sake of attracting and holding the attention of the listener; Mr. White requires each cymbal crash to be significant. The choral portions, well sung by the Ensemble, are effectively written, and the entire piece is one of the most creditable of the American compositions which Mr. Sevitzky has placed on his programs.

Benno Moiseiwitsch

For his second pianoforte recital this month in Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon, Benno Moiseiwitsch chose the Bach Chromatic Fantasie and Fugue, Beethoven's Sonata in F minor, Op. 57, Brahms's Variations on a theme by Handel, and a group of miscellany.

Again Mr. Moiseiwitsch roused his listeners to enthusiasm, more, one might easily believe, through the brilliancy of his performance than for the emotional quality of his interpretations. The Fantasie by Bach, for instance, while crisp and incisive, lacked the warmly contrasted moods which are possible to bring forward if the pianist feels the romanticism, as well as the classicism, in this work. As if to atone for absence of sentiment in the Fantasie, however, Mr. Moiseiwitsch presented the Fugue in admirable manner, making of it a social piece of music, embodying both the sprightly and the contemplative. His mastery of well-balanced finger technique was nowhere more apparent than in the subject announcements, especially when they occurred in the inner voices. It was fugue playing of a very high order.

The Brahms Variations were played with a virtuosity which brought a storm of merited applause.

G. M. S.

Winter Restive on an Autumn Day

By a Staff Photographer

Dam Near Bennington, Vt., and Fountain in Western Massachusetts Show Its Hand

Winter astronomically and officially doesn't arrive until Dec. 20, but that doesn't prevent it from cutting up a few didos beforehand just to practice. The temperature in western Massachusetts and southern Vermont has ranged between 10 and 20 below zero for the past few nights, covering the streams and lakes with ice. In the mountains, sleet changing into ice encrusted the trees so that at a distance they resemble huge ostrich plumes. There is skating, and fishing through the ice, but the roads are clear of snow, and there is no ice hazard for automobilists. A fountain near Erving, Mass, still flowing, resembles a huge gem. The spray from a waterfall on the Bennington, Vt., Searsburg, Vt., highway has covered with ice every branch and growth within its range. Snow is yet to come and with it the jingle of sleigh bells in remote sections.

Large-Scale Tectonic Map Of U. S. to Be Made at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 10 (AP) —The first large-scale tectonic map of the United States will soon be begun with the co-operation of geologists in all parts of the country, it has just been announced at Yale University.

The map, which is expected to show all that is known of structural disturbances in the bedrock underlying the earth's crust in this part of the continent, will be made under the auspices of the National Research Council's Committee on Tectonics, of which Prof. Chester R. Longwell, of Yale, is chairman.

World War Not German Plan, According to Fresh Evidence

A plea for international peace and first-hand, impartial evidence that Germany did not plan the World War in 1914, were the high lights of the celebration Saturday of Field Artillery Day in Boston.

Brig. Gen. Juan L. Azcarate, attaché of the Mexican Embassy at Washington, told New England army officers that Mexico looks to the United States for guidance in military matters as it does for guidance in government. "Our army organization is patterned after yours and our Constitution likewise," the General said, "and our greatest hope is that we can assist this country in maintaining peace in the Americas no matter what may happen elsewhere."

Lieut. Col. Richard Burleson, senior instructor in field artillery in New England, told of a suspicion he had that Germany did not plan the World War, a suspicion which he discovered to be founded in fact last summer during his travel and study on the continent.

No German War Plan

"I first discovered that the forces which Germany is purported to have planned to use against Paris did not exist in 1914," Colonel Burleson remarked. "The plan which historians dug up and used as conclusive proof that Germany had planned and was prepared to march against Paris in 1914 was merely a staff problem such as any general staff might work with. It was not intended as a war plan.

"In 1914, Germany had five active divisions and eight reserve. The theoretical plan called for 25 active divisions, and when the army was finally organized, it was composed of 6½; 19 divisions were only paper divisions. Any army man knows that paper divisions never win a war. Thus, any thought of such a war plan must break down in the light of facts."

Colonel Burleson told also of a rearmed Germany, especially in aviation.

"It's not a question of altering commercial planes," the Colonel said, "Germany has 3000 scout, observation and bombing planes equipped for what they are intended.

Germany's Planes Obsolete

These were ordered a few years ago and have since been on hand. But beside modern 1934 planes these are obsolete. France cries poverty but it recently spent several millions to bring its air service up to date.

"There is considerable criticism launched toward France today because it wishes to lengthen the present term of one year for compulsory military training to 18 months. I witnessed mobilization maneuvers while I was in France. The plans called for a march of 24 miles. It was definitely not a success for at least 20 per cent of the men dropped out en route and had not joined with their organizations at noon the next day. The men could not be expected to march. They had had insufficient training; the officers in charge did not know their non-commissioned officers and these in turn did not know their privates. Out of a training period of one year there are several months substracted for work in seasonal occupations, sowing and harvesting crops, etc. That's why the desire to increase the term of training—not any thought of preparing for a near-by war."

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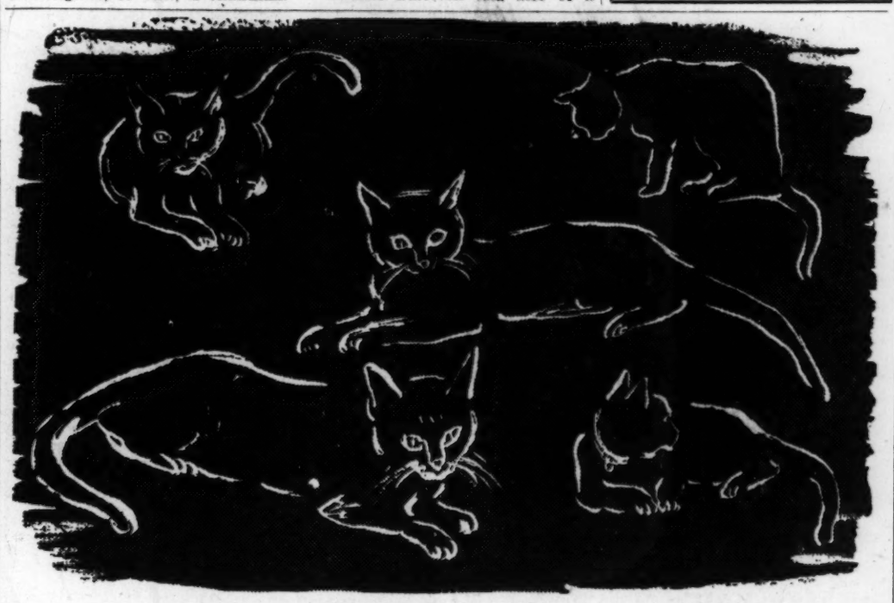

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In the dark all cats are black, and until you know them inside out, it may be that all food stores look alike to you.

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Economy of Plenty Forecast by Thomas For Socialist Regime

Norman Thomas, long-time leader of the Socialist Party in America, punctuated his talk on "Youth in Government" at Boston University today with the observation, "You could drown the House of Morgan tomorrow and still have electric power. Financial control is as far removed from management as the poles. There is no excuse for dog-in-the-manger tactics with regard to any public utility. This applies to other things as well—food, clothing, shelter."

"No social order in history ever broke down so completely as ours," he continued. "Instead of improving distribution and production, the process seems to be to produce less and distribute less until today our production is one-half what it formerly was."

"Do you think we are headed for for a revolution?" he was asked.

"I don't think so today," came the answer. "It is impossible for an urban proletariat to carry on a revolution without the assistance of the farmers. Workers can never hope to take up arms against a government and succeed when that government has the majority of farmers and white-collar workers behind it.

"But, I won't say that my answer will hold five years from now—or even two. If there is a revolution I think it will be a Fascistic one rather than Socialistic—violence will not necessarily follow."

"Is Socialism responsible for the condition of the church in Mexico?" came the next question.

"No. The church itself is at fault. It fails to do what it should do."

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• • • •

Because accidents still do seem to take place, it is necessary to have an organization of trained representatives to co-operate with policyholders in handling the details of their insurance.

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Because our policyholders are thoughtful people who do not have to be sold on the necessity of carrying Automobile Insurance, our cost of selling is less than one-third as much as that of the average company. Liberty Mutual men are insurance advisers rather than salesmen. They are full-time salaried specialists who will relieve you of the details of your insurance.

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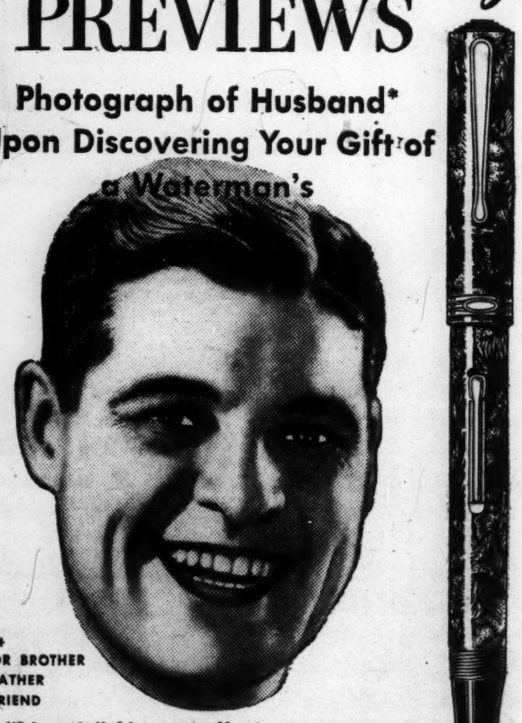
Christmas Morning
PREVIEWS

Photograph of Husband* Upon Discovering Your Gift of a Waterman's



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Gridiron Dinner Has Counterpart in White House

Women News Writers With Cabinet Wives Cut Own Didoes in East Room

G.O.P. Wins a Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 — The Administration today is still in the position of one whose "funny bone" has been struck, following the painful but nevertheless humorous hammering it was subjected to by the Gridiron Club Saturday night.

Only a degree less "wounded" by the good-humored blows of the Washington organization of newspaper men was the Republican Old Guard which was pictured as having reached the point where Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was portrayed in the part of Faust willing to barter his better self to Mephistopheles if only he could regain youth for his party.

Following the tradition, that no reporters be present on Gridiron night, President Roosevelt spoke with his usual "off the record" freedom. The Chief Executive did not fail to respond to the shafts of irony and satire aimed at the New Deal. He may have felt like squirming, but he did not reveal it even when H. L. Mencken who is anything but a new dealer, "took the floor."

Ford and Green in Suot

The night before Christmas sketch was typical of the style of banter employed by the amateur dramatists. In this sketch not one but 20 "Santa Clauses" appeared on the scene each of which carried a bag with a big dollar sign on it, and all joining in the tuneful warning which informed all and sundry that "good St. Franklin" would soon be there and that,

He sees you when you're voting
He watches all the time
You'd better be a Democrat
Or you will not get a dime.

Then "Henry Ford" and "William Green" came on the scene and quarreled over a berth on the "Prosperity Limited." This berth was labeled Section 7A, the provision in the Industrial Recovery Act setting labor's right to organize. When "Ford" and "Green" finally got into a tussle over who should have the berth, two other passengers were awakened. They were Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Rudolf Hecht, head of the American Bankers' Association, who joined in the discussion.

"New Deal Special" a Wreck

Finally they appealed to the porter to explain why all this time the "Prosperity Limited" was standing still. They got their answer when the porter told them; "de 'Prosperity Limited' ain't got no regular time for startin'—it starts jes as soon as the 'New Deal Special' gets off'n the track. Dat 'New Deal Special' is a wreck up de line."

Following this, Upton Sinclair and James A. Farley came in for a bit of lampooning; and the officers of the American Liberty League, with "Wallingford" Shouse bearing the brunt of the attack, were put on the mat when it was decided that "this is going to be better than the prohibition racket" and Shouse replied, "You bet." If anybody is in favor of saving the Constitution, it's a sure sign he's got a million dollars.

There were several skits all in the same vein. Practically all of the cabinet members and most of the Senators and Representatives who spend their more dignified days in the national arena, were guests at the dinner and enjoyed the novelty offered by the Gridiron Club of being treated as though they were merely ordinary human beings.

Political Stakes Sizzle on Gridiron

NEWSPAPER men of Washington reveal many a shrewd estimate of affairs at their Gridiron Club dinner.

"De Prosperity Limited ain't got no regular time for starting —it starts just as soon as the New Deal Special gets offen de tracks. Dat New Deal Special is a wreck up de line!"

Says Faust (Henry P. Fletcher) to Mephistopheles:

You mean to praise the poor and soak the rich?
Oh, that Republicans should come to such a pitch!
Give me back that bargain, for I want none of that;
Should I in sooth go Liberal, I'd be a Democrat.

Says Mephistopheles:

Your blood upon the bond has put you on the dole.
For when you deal with new ideas you lose your Republican soul.

Says Faust:

This is what often comes when parties intermix.
Let's be the good Old Guard again in 1936.

New Deal Special Wreck Blocks Prosperity Limited, President Hears

Dignity Gets Rest

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Compared with the colorfulness of the masked party which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt gave Saturday night for newspaper women and wives of Gridiron Club members whose husbands were frolicking elsewhere with the President, the usual dignified state receptions in the East Room sank into darkness.

The masquerade was mentioned as the first ever held in the White House, but researchers discovered that there was one a century ago in President Taylor's regime.

It is doubtful, however, whether the women of that day would have dared to don the bizarre costumes that made their appearance after weeks of preparation based on Mrs. Roosevelt's statement that prizes would be awarded, not on the basis of beauty or costliness, but on originality and timeliness.

Quintuplets Win

First prize awarded by vote of the 500 guests, went to the "Dionne Quintuplets," who, bedecked in pink and blue, with bottle and rattles, made their entrance in a perambulator pushed by two spotless nurses. Second place went to a battle-scarred G. O. P. elephant, and third place to "Three Little Pigs" and a "Big, Bad Wolf" who unmasked to reveal members of the White House secretarial staff.

There were numerous representations of the New Deal, the more abundant life, subsistence homesteaders, the "brain trust," the gold standard, and the "Santa Claus" vote. President's wives of other days paraded through the White House again. Abigail Adams once more hung her clothes up to dry in the East Room. One newspaper scribe had the temerity to double for Mrs. Roosevelt herself, with her blue hair band, her Scotty dog and her ever-present knitting. The "Cabinet" was there, too, arrayed in dress suits and presided over by Frances Perkins with a silver tricorne.

Peanut Cart in East Room

"Steve" the vendor who has sold peanuts to many Presidents, lent his cart for the occasion to a masquerader who wheeled it from its usual position at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Executive Avenue into the East Room.

Mrs. Roosevelt wore a Roumanian peasant's costume. She was the only one at the party who was unmasked. The Cabinet wives were dressed in costumes of various nations and periods.

After "off-the-record" stunts furnished by prize winners and others, supper was served at small tables scattered about the state dining room, the Red Room and the Blue Room. Mrs. Roosevelt took the occasion to introduce three women who have recently won high government posts—Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Caroline O'Day, Representative-at-Large from New York, and Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the children's bureau.

Fifty-Acre Park Site Given California County

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKTON, Calif.—San Joaquin County is now the possessor of a 50-acre recreational park site, presented by A. B. Buchanan, Delta land owner. In return, the county has agreed to clear some additional 350 acres of brush, undergrowth and young trees on Mr. Buchanan's property on the Stewart tract adjoining the park site. The work is to be handled as an SERA project.

The park site is heavily wooded with oak and ash trees and is surrounded on three sides by lagoons. It also has about 500 feet of excellent bathing beach, and is in the center of a fine fishing area. The land is now accessible only by water, but it is planned to construct a 3000-foot roadway.

New Deal Teeter Tilts Wrong Way

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 10

THE figures published yesterday at the Internal Revenue Bureau gave the following distribution of incomes:

	1933	1933
Up to $5,000	3,420,995	3,339,602
$5,000-$10,000	227,273	219,735
10,000-25,000	77,045	74,026
25,000-50,000	17,858	18,168
50,000-100,000	5,644	5,927
100,000-150,000	962	1,065
150,000-300,000	589	692
300,000-500,000	136	159
500,000-1,000,000	80	84
Over $1,000,000	39	46

The tax paid by these various categories follows:

	1932	1933
Up to $5,000	$42,200,000	$39,700,000
$5,000-$10,000	34,371,000	34,129,000
10,000-25,000	49,337,000	54,355,000
25,000-50,000	43,052,000	51,597,000
50,000-100,000	46,733,000	56,561,000
100,000-150,000	24,508,000	30,450,000
150,000-300,000	31,910,000	40,473,000
300,000-500,000	18,274,000	17,580,000
500,000-1,000,000	18,780,000	22,370,000
Over $1,000,000	15,534,000	25,848,000

Delegates Gather For Mass Attack On Crime Problem

Battle on Gangster, Racketeer and Kidnaper Centers at Nation's Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 — The Roosevelt Administration took steps today to meet the intolerable affront of the gangster, kidnapper and racketeer.

Following spectacular over-the-week-end federal narcotic raids, carried through in a dozen cities over the nation, delegates poured into the city all day for the great crime conference at which President Roosevelt this evening will tell the nation his determination to meet the arrogant challenge of the underworld.

Growing consternation and amazement of the average citizen that current crime conditions can exist in the present state of civilization will find vent in debates and discussions in the next three days among one of the most impressive collection of experts and public men ever assembled on this subject.

Nonpartisan Affair

To emphasize the nonpartisan character of the occasion, Henry L. Stimson and Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of State, and Secretary of War respectively in the Hoover Administration, will be on the program tonight with Mr. Roosevelt and Homer Cummings, the Attorney General.

It was Mr. Hoover, himself, who warned the nation, six years ago, that the growing crime rate threatened "the subsidence of the very foundations" of the Republic. Since his solemn warning the situation has changed little: prohibition repeal has not ended gangsterism, rich men still hire bodyguards, armored bank cars rattle through city streets, children are protected by armed servants going back and forth to school.

One wealthy motor manufacturer has taken his children out of the country to protect them, in Chicago on one occasion the office of a big milk supply company was turned into a veritable fortress, bristling with machine guns to protect it.

About 500 Delegates

The present conference had brought about 500 delegates into town at noon today. The Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race threatened to picket the conference because the crime of lynching was not included on the agenda. Justice Department officials call the subject too specific, but will put no obstacle in the way of floor discussion.

A big controversy is expected tomorrow afternoon on the subject of "The Newspaper and Crime," with Paul Bellamy, editor, Cleveland Plain Dealer, taking the subject, "Why Crime News?55 and three other editors engaging in the debate. Along with the newspaper, the radio and the motion picture will also come in for discussion.

The Department of Justice, off the record, stresses two major points for which it hopes to rouse public spirit in its present big campaign to make the nation "crime conscious": (1) the need for establishing a national police training school in the capital, colloquially referred to as a "police West Point," and (2) the better coordination of federal and local enforcement activities.

City in Iowa Cancels Gas and Water Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Iowa — Patrons of the local municipal gas and water plants will receive a welcome Christmas gift from the city council. November bills, payable in December, totaling approximately $10,000 are are to be canceled by a recent vote of the council.

About 3200 persons will benefit by the action. The plants are paid for and the city has a surplus of cash on hand for which there was no immediate need.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Dec. 7 was: Receipts, $17,186,106; expenditures, $20,973,119; balance, $1,569,778,687; customs receipts for the month, $7,684,171. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,552,244,918; expenditures, $3,085,938,920 (including $1,629,990,462 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $1,533,694,002; gold assets, $8,162,085,304.

Huge Incomes Show Advance During New Deal's First Year

(Continued from Page 1)

element into the complicated maneuverings of capital and labor around the Administration.

Huge Incomes Jump

The bare fact that the number of individuals with an income of over $1,000,000 jumped from 20 in 1932 to 46 in 1933 while all income classes under $25,000 showed a decrease was immediately seen as indicating that the New Deal has failed entirely in stopping the tendency toward concentration of wealth in the hands of those who have it.

Income had apparently shifted from those with small, sub-$25,000 incomes to those in the higher brackets. From $25,000 up there was a steady increase in the numbers enjoying the large incomes comparable to the startling jump in the number in the million-dollar class.

The number in the class under $5000 showed a drop from 3,420,995 to 3,339,602, while millionaires more than doubled.

In Administration circles, however, an entirely different interpretation was immediately put on the situation. It was explained that the information had been made public at this time with a definite view toward its effect on the coming Congress and taxes.

Provides Tax Argument

Such facts, it was pointed out, will provide an eloquent argument for raising the taxes on higher bracket incomes and for disproving the claim of capital that it is already being taxed beyond its capacity to endure.

Undoubtedly the element in Congress which advocates the deliberate decentralization of wealth by means of confiscatory taxes will be measurably strengthened.

But whether the Administration had such an outcome deliberately in view is open to question. The Treasury needs money. The facts will make it easier to get this money at the expense of the wealthy.

But such an outcome may prove insufficient recompense for the suspicion.

Labor found little to complain about directly in the income tax figures. While the white-collar man suffered, labor's gross income has apparently been improved. But as business and industry moves closer to the new-deal orbit, labor seems forced farther away.

Labor Seeks New Fields

Federation of Labor officials, it was learned today, have decided to ask for a second place on the National Industrial Recovery Board. Sidney Hillman is the sole labor member at present, while industry is represented by Arthur Whiteside and Clay Williams, the chairman. This, the labor leaders feel, is grossly unfair.

They also will enter a strong protest against permitting Clay Williams to hold the chairmanship on the ground that a prominent member of an industry which has resisted codification under the NRA—the tobacco industry—is unfit to preside over the codification of other industries.

While there is as yet no open resentment against Mr. Roosevelt personally in the higher A. F. of L. circles, there is a definite anxiety over industry's increased activity and a feelinig that it is beginning to supplant labor in administration influence.

Incomes of Executives Still Show a Tendency To Hit Higher Brackets

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Salaries of executives of big corporations were shown today in registration statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission to have jumped 200 per cent in some instances this year, while others remained stationary or increased less sharply.

The reports ranged from an unchanged remuneration of $86,740 in 1933 and 1934 for E. M. Allen, president of Mathieson Alkali Works, to the $47,286 which Vice-President Daniel K. Weiskopf of National Distillers Products Corporation will receive this year against $15,640 in 1933.

In view of these figures, required in the filing of security registration statements with the commission, and the efforts in and out of Congress to bring down excessive salaries and give investors more light, commission officials are considering a move to extend the salary reporting requirement to top officials of all corporations. No new law would be required.

Already, corporations seeking to issue securities have to report their officials' pay and bonuses, but this is not applied to corporations whose securities were put on the market before the Securities Act was passed.

If the commission finally decides to require annual reporting of salaries from all corporations, it will be on the theory that such salaries will indicate managerial efficiency as between companies in the same industry. Publication also would serve to hinder some officials from taking unusually large bonuses.

In the words of the commissioner, "we have no desire to be snooping," and it is for that reason that it is expected only large salaries would be required to be reported.

The Securities Commission files are the source of the following information:

Seton Porter, president of the National Distillers Products Corporation, will receive $75,620 this year as compared to $51,660 last year. vice-president Otto H. Watkins is getting $43,593 as compared to $21,156; vice-presidfent Daniel K. Weiskopf, $47,286, to $15,640 in 1933; vice-presidendt Arthur Yoasby, $32,740, vs. $11,073.

Remun eration to officials of Republic Steel Corporation was the highest shown by an examination of registration forms. T. M. Girdler, president, received $117,420 in 1933, and will receive $129,372 this year. B. F. Fairless and R. J. Wysor, vice-presidents, are getting $64,692 this year, as compared to $58,713 in 1913.

Here are some other salaries disclosed by the registrations of new securities.

E. M. Allen, president of Mathieson Alkali Works, got $86,740 in both 1933 and 1934. H. Hobart Porter, president of American Water Works & Electric Company, received a $50 raise—from $68,050 in 1933 to $68,100 in 1934.

D. S. Barret Jr., and C. L. Bradley, administrative officers of Chesapeake Corporation, both received $32,936 this year, representing small increases over 1933.

Officials of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston enjoyed no increases. Walter C. Bayliss, president, got $32,400 in both years. Thomas K. Cummings, treasurer, and Sidney Hosmer, general manager, were paid $20,700, and Leavitt L. Edgar, vice-president, $18,000.

T. D. Crocker, vice-president of Northern States Power of Minnesota, got $17,100 in 1934, against $17,060; J. J. Molyneaux, treasurer, $16,250, against $16,210; H. E. Young, vice-president, $12,000, against $11,960. Robert F. Pack, president, apparently received only directors' fees of $100 in both years.

Wiley F. Corl, vice-president of San Jose Water Works, California, was paid $33,266 in 1933 which dropped to $32,000 in 1934. He was paid by affiliated companies. H. S. Kittredge, president, got $11,475 in 1934, against $10,923 in 1933.

Ralph Rawlings, president of the Monarch Fire Insurance Company of Cleveland, Ohio, was paid $18,000 in both years, while F. J. Greer, vice-president, advanced from $5000 to $8500.

Joseph A. Slattery, president of the Philadelphia Brewing Company, Philadelphia, Penna., was paid $24,000, in both years, and Martin C. Norton, vice-president, was raised from $7875 to $10,400.

Donald L. Brown, president of United Aircraft Corporation, was paid $45,000 in 1934. No 1933 salaries for this company were shown because it is a new concern, formed from the break-up of the United Aircraft & Transport Corporation. Eugene Wilson, vice-president, got $32,400, while George S. Wheat, vice-president, and Joseph F. McCarthy, secretary, both received $22,500.

Black Sea Ports Look Up

Exports from Russian Black Sea ports passing Istanbul during the first nine months of the current year registered an increase of 12 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1933.

Union Labor Charges 'Collective Confusion' In Auto Voting Plan

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 10 (AP)—A vigorous protest from the American Federation of Labor was directed Saturday at the National Automobile Labor Board's announcement of regulations for selecting workers' representatives for collective bargaining, but the plan was received with apparent favor elsewhere.

The board disclosed that within a few weeks it will conduct the first of a series of plant elections, and that a policy of "proportionate representation" had been adopted.

F. J. Dillon, national organizer for the United Automobile Workers Federal Labor Union, American Federation of Labor Affiliate, declared the board's plan is "illegal," that it is "not satisfactory to labor," and that it would result in "collective confusion" instead of collective bargaining.

Arthur E. Greer, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company local of the Associated Automobile Workers of America, independent union which "seceded" from the A. F. of L., said he favored the plan, in general.

From the Cadillac Motor Car Company, in whose plant the first election will be held, came an informal statement that it is "accepting" the plan as a part of the Government's policies by which it is abiding, and that the company is adhering to a "hands off" attitude.

Women Fliers Down

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Dec. 10 (AP)—Whether or not Jean la Rene and Henrietta Sumner would make another trial at the woman's endurance flight record, remained in doubt last night. Miss Sumner and Miss la Rene were forced down by motor trouble at 10:55 p. m. Dec. 8, 22 hours and 27 minutes short of equaling the 240-hour record.

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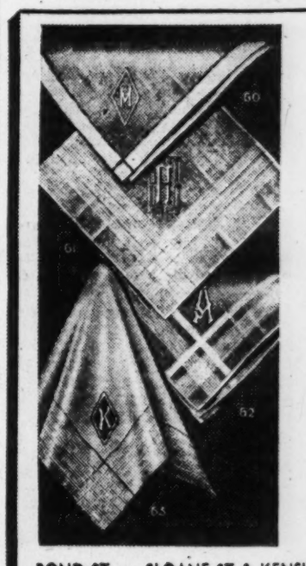
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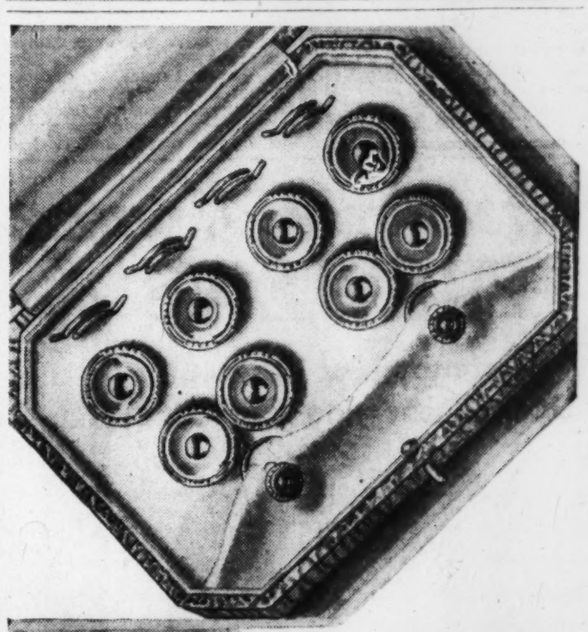
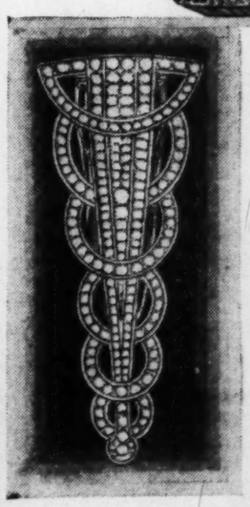
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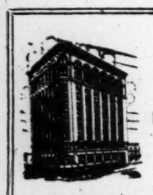
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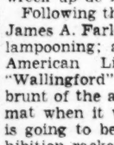
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Stalin Contrasts Soviet Gains With Drift of Other Nations Toward 'New Capitalist War'

Director of Communist Party Calls for Continued March Toward Classless Society—Finds Talk of Rearming Supplanting Disarmament Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—War would only confuse the present world crisis, unleash revolution, and threaten the existence of capitalism—nevertheless capitalist countries are moving toward a new imperialist war. These are the outstanding opinions of Joseph Stalin, expressed in a report of the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In the report, which appears in this month's issue of International Conciliation, published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Secretary-General of the Soviet Communist Party makes his predictions after analyzing the economic position of the Soviet Union after four years of world trade trouble and comparing it with that of the various capitalist countries. Mr. Stalin also describes the cultural advance of Soviet workers, the progress made in every sphere of Soviet economy, and warns Communists not to allow their pride in past accomplishments to prevent them from continuing to work for their ultimate goal—"a classless society of socialism."

Referring to the economic crisis, Mr. Stalin expresses his belief that the controversy now centers around the question: "Is there a way out of the crisis, and if there is, where is it to be found?"

Major Events Reviewed

The most important facts of the period under review are, according to Mr. Stalin, the war between Japan and China and the occupation of Manchuria which have strained relations in the Far East; the victory of National Socialism in Germany and the triumph of the idea of revanche which have strained relations in Europe; the withdrawal of Japan and Germany from the League of Nations and the defeat of Fascism in Spain, which once again showed that the revolutionary crisis is maturing and that Fascism is not long lived by a long way.

"It is not surprising that bourgeois pacifism is living its last hours and that the trend toward disarmament is openly and directly being replaced by a trend toward arming and rearming," Mr. Stalin declares. Things, therefore, are moving toward a new imperialist war as a way out of the present situation; and to show this trend the Secretary General offers an analysis of the growing acuteness of the political situation in capitalist countries.

Relations between countries have become extremely acute, have created the soil for military conflicts and have brought war to the front as a means for a new redistribution of the world and spheres of influence in favor of the strongest states. "The intensified struggle for the Pacific and the growth of the naval armaments of Japan, the United States, England, and France represent the results of the increased acuteness," he states.

Decline of Democracy

"It is not surprising that idle talk about disarmament is being replaced by 'businesslike' talk about arming and rearming. Four years of industrial crisis have exhausted the working class and reduced it to despair. Four years of agricultural crisis have finally ruined the poorer strata of peasantry, not only in the principal capitalistic countries, but also—and particularly, in the dependent and colonial countries."

He states that despite the attemps to show fewer unemployed, official figures give 3,000,000 in England, 5,000,000 in Germany and 10,000,000 in the United States. The masses of the people have not yet reached the stage when they are ready to storm the citadel of capitalism, but Mr. Stalin predicts that the idea is maturing in their minds.

The victory of National Socialism in Germany must be regarded not only as a symptom of the weakness of the working class and as a result of the betrayal of the working class by Social Democracy, which paved the way for Fascism. Mr. Stalin believes it must also be regarded as a symptom of the weakness of the bourgeoisie, as a symptom of the fact that the bourgeoisie is already unable to rule by the old methods of parliamentarism and bourgeois democracy.

Things are moving toward a new imperialist war as a way out of the present crisis, Mr. Stalin reiterates. "Of course," he declared, "there are no grounds for assuming that the war will provide a real way out. On the contrary, it must confuse the situation still more. More than that, it will certainly unleash revolution and put in question the very existence of capitalism in a number of countries, as was the case in the course of the first imperialist war.

"And if, notwithstanding the experience of th efirst imperialist war, the bourgeois politicians clutch at war as a drowning man clutches at a straw, it shows that they have become utterly confused, have reached an impasse, and are ready to rush headlong over a precipice."

Replying to the statement that the U. S. S. R. has now become a supporter of the Versailles Treaty, whereas formerly the U. S. S. R. was an opponent of the treaty, Mr. Stalin avers that this is not true.

Good Relations With Italy

"The U. S. S. R. is far from being enthusiastic about a Fascist regime in Germany," he said, "but Fascism is not the issue here. Fascism did not prevent the U. S. S. R. from establishing very good relations with Italy. It is not for us, who have experienced the shame of the Brest-Litovsk Peace, to sing the praises of the Versailles Treaty. We merely do not agree to the world being flung into the throes of a new war for the sake of this treaty."

The Soviet foreign policy Mr. Stalin describes as a policy of preserving peace and strengthening progress of the national economy and the internal position of the U. S. S. R.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the endowment, in a preface to the current number of International Conciliation, announces that the next issue of International Conciliation will contain an exposition of Fascism by Premier Mussolini.

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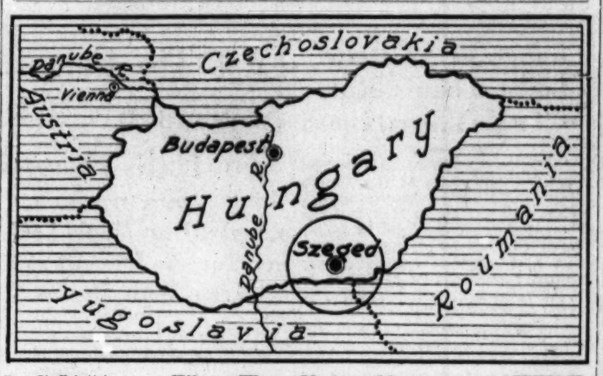

By a Staff Artist

Where Three Nations Meet

Map Shows the Little Town of Szegud, Hungarian Border Town, Much in the News These Days, Because of Alleged Border Raids From Yugoslavia and Expulsion of Hungarians Over the Border.

Light Bricks Made From Waste Shale At Mine Pit-Heads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST LOTHIAN, Scot.—Bricks that are claimed to be so light that they can float, so tractable that they can be cut with a saw as easily as timber, and yet so strong that they can be safely used for building, have been discovered by a committee of experts here, after several years research.

Yet these bricks have been made from waste shale and spent materials, discarded at the pit-heads of coal mines.

Simultaneously comes the news from Northumberland, in England, that unsightly pit-head heaps of shale and seggar clay are also being made into bricks. A drawing of 8000 good quality bricks was recently taken by a brick company there, made entirely of waste materials.

New brick kilns are being established at the pit-heads, and a commercial demand has already shown itself. The bricks are claimed to be suitable either for use as ordinary bricks or for facing bricks.

Gold-Bearing Pennies Of 1922 Start Rush Of Trade in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDLINGTON, Eng.—Discovery by some unknown person that pennies issued by the British mint in 1922 had small quantities of gold splashed into them during the minting process has set inhabitants of this northern town delving into their cash boxes.

A lively trade is going on in pennies marked with the date of 1922. In two neighboring towns as much as 7d. is offered for 1 penny. In Bridlington the ruling price seems to be 3d.

It appears that with the rising price of gold it has become worth while to melt the pennies down The banks at first thought the demand for 1922 pennies, which has become active, was a joke, and many were handed over the counter in exchange for other pennies.

It is not considered possible that a 1922 penny hoarder will make much money, for the coins are rare. About 12s. would be considered a fortune in 1922 pennies.

Fishhook Machine Sorts British Peas

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A machine with an eye like a hawk for faulty peas has been invented here by Mr. Rex Horsfield. This mechanical sorter has been shown to sort up to 100 pounds of dried peas in an hour and reject automatically all those which have been attacked by worms.

The system on which the sorter works depends on the fact that peas spoiled by worms have holes in them. Mr. Horsfield says he experimented first with a round cake tin in which he soldered two dozen fishhooks in rows. He found that sooner or later every pea with a hole was caught by a hook in the hole.

Encouraged by his success, he made a larger model with 1000 fish hooks, with which he had the same results. Now a full-sized machine is from six to seven feet long and two feet in diameter.

Water Supply Links Proposed in Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Nationalization of the water supply of Great Britain, linking each water authority with the next and evening out shortage and surplus, was advocated at the British Water Works Association conference held here recently.

It was disclosed that during the breaking of the drought, when several parts of the country accumulated water above their needs, 150 rural authorties still went short of water.

The official view of the Ministry of Health is that a "water grid," or unified national system, would be too costly, at present.

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France Plans Court To End 'Terrorism'

(Continued from Page 1)

divergence of the Yugoslav-Hungarian dispute, France and Italy are definitely pursuing a policy of rapprochement.

Titulescu Pours Oil On Troubled Waters For Little Entente

GENEVA, Dec. 10 (AP)—Nicholas Titulescu, Foreign Minister of Roumania, poured oil on the troubled waters of Hungarian-Yugoslav relations today by telling the League of Nations Council that Yugoslavia's appeal against Hungary in no way questioned the national honor of Hungary.

Since Mr. Titulescu is a recognized leader in the Little Entente, composed of Yugoslavia Roumania and Czechoslovakia, his words were regarded as in the nature of an official olive-branch.

The statesmen present in the Council Chamber were hopeful that Hungary would follow Yugoslavia's lead in accepting a League plan for settlement of the dispute between Yugoslavia and Hungary.

'Unbreakable Glass' New Coal Product

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—Research workers are evolving many new products from coal, it was shown at an engineering exhibition here recently. One or two were "objects d'art" resembling fine glass work.

Queen Mary accepted the gift of a candlestick and a nib tray made from coal glass. Both are called "unbreakable" and are considerably lighter than ordinary glass.

A piece of one of the materials produced from coal by Imperial Chemical Industries had been made into a lens, comparable to one made of glass.

The engineers declared that products from coal could be turned to many other uses such as for building materials, food and furniture.

Manuel Marquez Sterling

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Dr. Manuel Marquez Sterling, Cuban Ambassador to the United States, who passed on yesterday at the Embassy, was a veteran diplomat, journalist and former Provisional President of the island Republic. He negotiated recently the two culminating efforts of his long career, abrogation of the Platt Amendment and a new reciprocal commercial treaty.

During the last Cuban revolutionary crisis he served for some months as Secretary of State, and later was Provisional President for a short time in the interim between the Presidencies of Ramon Grau San Martin and the present Executive, Carlos Mendieta.

It was Dr. Marquez Sterling who first put into practice the granting of refuge to political exiles in the legation of a foreign government—a move credited with saving thousands of prominent Latin-American leaders since 1913.

Italy Moves To End Drain On Its Gold

United States and Britain Watched for Next Move for Revaluation

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Dec. 10—The European Gold Bloc is waiting anxiously to know what th United States and Great Britain will do with their currencies, following on Italy's decree intended to halt the flow of gold and the decline of the lira.

France, Italy, Belgium and Holland are hoping that the United States and Britain will now move to restabilize their currencies so the gold nations can proceed to revaluation of their own mediums of exchange. Conversations are now said to be under way among the gold nations.

Others May Follow

Premier Benito Mussolini's move in demanding forcible conversion of foreign credits and securities held his nationals is a step along the line that other gold nations may be expected to follow.

The general effort abroad is to prevent a currency battle, forcing dollar, pound, franc, guilder and lira still lower.

Rome financial circles hold the belief that if revaluation should come along pretty quickly, it will not be on an absolute scale, but a sliding scale, of revaluation, linked with a stabilized pound or dollar, or both, if both should then be stabilized.

Cabinet Acts

Forcible cession on the part of Italian banks, firms and individuals of all their foreign credits to the National Institute for Foreign Exchange, against payment at current rate of exchange, as well as obligatory denunciation of all foreign securities held by Italian firms and individuals, was decided upon by the Cabinet yesterday. While the amount of foreign credits is not known with precision, it is believed that about 6,000,000,000 lire worth of foreign securities are held by Italian citizens. If necessary the Italian Government will not hesitate to force Italian holders of foreign securities to convert them into Italian lire.

Defensive Tactics

Today's measure is evidently taken to defend the lira, whose growing weakness is causing great anxiety, owing largely to continuous loss of gold holdings from the Bank of Italy, decrease of foreign trade, decline of emigrants' remittances and poor tourist trade. While today's measure will certainly prevent speculation upon the lira, it is doubtful whether—owing to so many adverse factors—the lira can maintain its present gold level for a long time. There are many rumors that negotiations are progressing between "Gold Bloc" countries for simultaneous devaluation of their currencies. From Geneva also comes reiteration of the report that France contemplates a big loan to the Italian Government, as a part of its rapprochement efforts.

Austria Increases Electricity Export

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Austria has succeeded in raising its export of electric current 150 per cent within the past three years, to 302,000,000 kilowatt hours. And this despite difficult economic conditions and import restrictions. The chief buyer is Germany, which uses it for the Rhineland as far north as Cologne.

This development is due to the Alpine character of the greater part of Austria, whose rapid mountain rivers and torrents render the construction of water power plants lucrative. Now about four-fifths of Austria's power production is produced by streams, this means 1,858,000,000 out of 2,272,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Russian Atheists in Campaign Against Christmas Observance; Special Work to Halt 'Idling'

Commissariat of Education Demands Systematic Attention to Five Points Necessary to Stamp Out All Types of Church Holidaying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Dec. 10—A vigorous campaign begins today throughout the Soviet Union to prevent the observance of Christmas and of Moharram, the Muhammadan religious festival, by order of the Central Council of the League of Militant Atheists, a semi-official Soviet organization.

"The practical task of this campaign," declares the decree of the Council, "is mobilization of the working masses for shock work during the church holidays, including Christmas, New Year's and Moharram, and to prevent any 'idling' on these days." A variety of forms of social pressure to compel "believers" to work on these religious holidays are suggested. The Council calls upon all Communists to direct the anti-religious campaign among "believers and other backward groups" and to "unmask the reactionary unscientific nature of religion" and the "rôle of religion in preparation for capitalist war against the Soviet Union."

At the same time, M. Epstein, Assistant Commissar of Education, has sent instructions to regional chairmen of the Commissariat of Education for an active anti-religious campaign in all schools.

"Investigation has revealed that anti-religious work—one of the most important phases of Communist education—has become weak in our schools," wrote Mr. Epstein. "Anti-religious work among parents has been entirely neglected. Teachers have ignored the importance of this work. It has been discovered that middle school pupils are ignorant of religion's hostile rôle in our class struggle. Regional and territorial sections of the Commissariat of Education seem to have forgotten about this work."

The letter directs all sections of the Commissariat of Education to "devote systematic attention and personal leadership to raise to an adequate level this significant work" and for this purpose Mr. Epstein suggests:

1. School inspectors should organize teachers for anti-religious instruction;
2. Official educational periodicals are to devote more space to anti-religious material;
3. A substantial minimum of anti-religious material will be included in all textbooks;
4. That special instruction books be provided for teachers;
5. The heads of all schools shall give active support to children's anti-religious circles.

Pravda, official organ of the ruling Communist Party, cites evidence of the neglect of anti-religious work. This newspaper declares that certain groups of Evangelical Christians are advocating refusal to "defend our fatherland in case of attack," and suggests that such activities be treated as "counter-revolutionary," which means that they might be subject to the death penalty.

As an example of pernicious "religious survivals," Pravda cites the case of the Communist chairman of a rural soviet in Ivanovo province who attended a religious service to observe the funeral of his mother, which act, Pravda declares, "repudiated his own Communist principles." The paper mentions that a group of school children in the same province collected money for a priest, a member of a group outlawed by the Soviet Government.

Birmingham Builders Give Youth Training At School and Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — Young builders here are in future to have the advantage of a training scheme which enables them to undergo theoretical training at Birmingham Technical College simultaneously with practical experience at the works.

This scheme was announced at the recent annual meeting of the Birmingham Association of Building Trade Employers. The president, in announcing the plan, declared that it will guarantee an adequate and continual supply of skilled workmen. The necessary arrangements between educational authorities and the various associations of builders and plumbers have, he said, been made.

Another training scheme has been planned nearby at West Bromwich. Two large firms have undertaken to pay three quarters of the fees of any young employees who attend classes connected with their work.

As a result, the number of students at the local technical college has been increased by 200. The town's education committee has expressed the hope that other manufacturers will follow this advice. Meanwhile the news comes from London that one manufacturing firm has offered to pay the complete fees of any young member of the staff who desires to learn to fly.

Rescued Dog Is Mascot

A small dog saved from a burning house in Paducah, Ky., by Fire Chief John Slaughter was adopted as the mascot of the fire department. He was named "Smokie."

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Baseball Owners to Meet — A. A. U. Closes Its Convention — Professional Hockey

U. S. Amateur Athletic Union Votes Sweeping Rule Changes

J. T. Mahoney of New York Succeeds Avery Brundage as President—Refuses to Bar Non-Citizens—Two New State Associations

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 10 (AP)—Carefully sidestepping controversial issues throughout the final session in carrying forward its far-reaching sports program, the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States closed its forty-sixth national convention last night by unanimously electing Jeremiah T. Mahoney of New York, former jurist, as president for the coming year, succeeding Avery Brundage of Chicago.

Brundage, who remains president of the American Olympic Association, retired from office after holding the A. A. U. leadership for six years, longer than any previous chief executive, and piloting the organization through some of the stormiest chapters of its history. Before turning over the gavel to Mahoney, who never before had held A. A. U. office, Brundage steered the convention successfully through a program involving substantial redistricting of the union, distribution of 1935 championship events and sweeping rules changes designed to bring the conduct of amateur sports in the United States into closer harmony with international regulations.

Senior Track to Lincoln

The national senior men's track and field championships, chief fixture of the A. A. U.-controlled competitive program, were awarded to Lincoln, Neb., to be held in the University of Nebraska Stadium, around the first of July. The convention tentatively awarded the men's senior outdoor swimming championships to the Hawaiian association, contingent upon plans for sending an American team to Japan next summer. Two other outstanding events, the national senior boxing and national men's basketball tournaments, were awarded to St. Louis and Denver, respectively.

The convention, in carrying out a program of making American rules conform to international standards in most amateur sports, adopted the so-called "international start" for foot racing. Under this rule, there is no penalty for one false start by a runner but two "breaks" cause automatic disqualification.

The new high jumping rule, requiring that "a competitor must take off from one foot," was adopted and the hurdling regulations changed to conform with international standards, wiping out disqualification for knocking down any number of obstacles and permitting the consideration of record performances, regardless of how many hurdles the competitor knocks down. Formerly under American rules, hitting any hurdle was considered automatic cause for rejecting a record.

Effective after May 1, 1935, international amateur wrestling rules, legalizing the "rolling fall," will be in effect for A. A. U. competition. This discards the old "pin fall," which is still in effect for professional grappling. Although turning down the international provision for six two-minute rounds, so far as the American boxing championships are concerned, the A. A. U. henceforth will allow optional use of this system or the customary three rounds of three minutes each.

Life Guards Ruled Professionals

Although refusing to bar noncitizens from eligibility to win individual championships in any A. A. U. sport, the convention adopted a new by-law barring noncitizens from membership on any teams seeking national titles in hockey, basketball or water polo. This was aimed especially at hockey teams, such as the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, which have in the past recruited star players from Canada. At the same time the A. A. U. decided to co-operate with the Federal Government in keeping professional ice hockey clubs in the United States from importing Canadian talent, ostensibly for pro jobs but actually for "farming" to amateur teams.

The convention rejected a proposal to bar industrial athletic teams from using trade names or trademark designations on the uniforms of participants in A. A. U. competition. Despite a charge that some of the bigger athletic clubs engage in proselyting for star track and field talent, it was voted to permit bona fide members, regardless of any change in their place of residence, to continue to represent their club in A. A. U. competition. Life guards were ruled professionals, unconditionally, in place of a former provision by which they could re-enter amateur competition after a 90-day probationary period.

The convention ratified upward of 140 record performances in track and field sports, swimming and weight-lifting. The list includes 14 assorted freestyle swimming marks made by Jack Medica of Seattle.

Two new state A. A. U. associations, in Virginia and Maine, were created in connection with the redistricting program. Virginia, with headquarters in Richmond and a membership of 15 clubs and colleges, was separated from the south Atlantic association, with the exception that the District of Columbia retains control of certain territory around Alexandria, Va. The new Maine association, with headquarters in Lewiston and comprising 17 clubs and colleges, was separated from the New England association.

M. V. Gets Trophy

Two other re-districting problems were solved when two counties in western Florida, Santa Rosa and Escambia, were ceded to the southeastern association and seven Texas counties (Taylor, Callahan, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin and Andrew) transferred to the Gulf association from the southern.

On the motion of J. B. Lemon, of Miami Beach, the A. A. U. voted to take jurisdiction over the sport of soft ball, formerly classified as "indoor baseball," but widely developed in recent years by school and civic recreational centers.

The Missouri Valley Association with headquarters in Kansas City was voted a trophy for achieving outstanding progress in A. A. U. development work during 1934.

Through its nation-wide connections, within the next month, the A. A. U. will conduct the annual vote to decide the winner of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Medal, awarded annually to the athlete considered to have contributed the most to the advancement of amateur sport. Minus several notable performers of 1934, including W. Lawson Little Jr. of Stanford University, holder of the British and American amateur golf titles, a list of seven stars from which the winner will be selected, consists of William R. Bonthron, Benjamin B. Eastman, Glen Hardin and Ralph H. Metcalfe, track and field athletes; Jack Medica, Lenore Kight and Katherine E. Rawls, swimmers. A precedent was set in eliminating from consideration a former winner, Glenn Cunningham, who beat Bonthron for the 1933 award by a single vote.

The convention selected New York for the 1935 place of meeting. Officers elected on the slate headed by Mahoney include: First vice-president, Jack Rafferty, Houston, Texas; second vice-president, Aaron Frank, Portland, Ore.; third vice-president, Fred Steers, Chicago; fourth vice-president, J. B. Lemon, Miami Beach; secretary-treasurer, Daniel J. Ferris, New York; assistant to the president, J. Lyman Bingham, Chicago; trustees, Lawson Robertson, Philadelphia; John T. Taylor, Pittsburgh, and Charles Brennan, Detroit.

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College Basketball Results

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C. C. N. Y. 36, St. Thomas 23.
Chester 32, Wilmington 31.
Chicago 46, Wheaton 29.
Colgate 54, Hobart 30.
Dartmouth 24, Boston 13.
Eau Claire T. 47, Concordia (St. P.) 29.
E. Stroudsburg T. 51, Hotchkiss Col. 30.
Germantown 26, Atlantic City 17.
Hartwick 34, New York Aggies 10.
Harvard 45, M. I. T. 12.
Hillsdale 26, St. John's (Ohio) 19.
La Crosse S. T. 34, Carroll C. 23.
Lake Forest 42, Alumni 32.
Manhattan 25, St. Francis 14.
Mankato T. 31, Augustana 30.
Michigan 27, Michigan N. 26.
Minnesota 31, Hamline 24.
Monmouth 24, Macomb 15.
Niagara 26, Cornell 17.
North Dakota 40, Concordia 26.
Northeastern 34, Brown 24.
North Central 42, George Williams 20.
Ohio Northern 53, Franklin 28.
Ohio State 31, Ohio 30.
Pennsylvania 36, Lafayette 19.
Pittsburgh 52, Bucknell 29.
R. P. I. 33, Pratt 25.
Rutgers 42, Princeton 25.
Savage 37, Cooper Union 18.
St. Cloud T. 64, Virginia Junior 23.
Stevens Tech 28, Cathedral 19.
St. Xavier 47, Cedarville 18.
Superior T. 32, St. Mary's (Minn.) 27.
Syracuse 68, Alumni 42.
University Club 31, Yale 21.
Valley City T. 51, Mayville T. 17.
Vermont 41, McGill 33.
Wagner 50, Alumni 26.
Youngstown Col. 32, W. and J. 23.
Youngstown 32, Wash. and Jeff. 23.

Letourner and Debaets Win

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 10 (AP)—Alfred Letourner of France and his husky partner, Gerard Debaets of Belgium, foremost combination among six-day bike riders, Saturday night won New York's fifty-seventh week-long whirl around the Madison Square Garden's pine saucer.

College Swimming Results

Girard 46, Alumni 29.
Springfield 54, M. I. T. 24.

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Philadelphia Wins The Lockett Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—The second Lockett Cup will permanently reside at Philadelphia, as the result of the third successive victory of its team in the intercity squash racquets series with New York and Boston, staged over the week-end at the University Club. First defeating Boston on Saturday, 6—1, the winners just managed to defeat the strongest team that New York has gathered in many years, by the margin of the odd match, yesterday afternoon. New York had previously defeated Boston, also at 4—3, in the morning.

Neil J. Sullivan, United States champion, of Philadelphia, settled the issue in the final match of the day, after his partner in many championships, Roy R. Coffin, had brought the issue to even terms when New York was leading at 3—2. Sullivan defeated his predecessor in the title, Beckman Pool, 17—16, 8—15, 15—9, 18—6, while Coffin disposed of another national champion, J. Lawrence Pool 2d, 9—15, 15—11, 15—13, 2—15, 15—13.

The closeness of the battle was proved by the fact that the final games in four of the seven matches ended with the winner at 18. Donald C. Strachan, No. 2 for Philadelphia, defeated Robert Grant 3d, 15—12, 15—11, 12—15, 15—17, 18—17, after Grant was leading at 11—3 in the final game.

Lockett Squash Racquets Team Matches
Philadelphia 6, Boston 1

Neil J. Sullivan, Philadelphia, defeated J. M. Hall, 15—4, 15—9, 18—17.
Donald C. Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated R. W. Wakeman, 15—12, 15—7, 10—15, 17—15.
A. Willing Patterson, Philadelphia, defeated William H. Rice Jr., 15—13, 12—15, 15—11, 15—8.
Roy R. Coffin, Philadelphia, defeated W. S. Hardie, 15—3, 15—11, 15—5.
B. D. Walsh, Philadelphia, defeated H. K. Cross, 15—9, 15—10, 15—6.
Harold A. Custer, Philadelphia, defeated H. S. Howe, 15—4, 16—15, 16—15.
J. L. Ware, Boston, defeated David McMillin, 15—10, 12—15, 15—7, 15—12.

New York 4, Boston 3

Beekman Pool, New York, defeated Hall, 15—10, 18—13, 15—16.
Wakeman defeated Robert Grant 3d, 15—11, 15—12, 17—16.
W. E. Coyle Jr., New York, defeated Rice, 16—15, 15—3, 15—7.
J. L. Pool 2d, New York, defeated Hardie, 15—6, 15—7, 6—15, 17—16.
W. H. T. Huhn, New York, defeated Cross, 15—8, 15—9, 15—9.
Howes defeated Amos Eno Jr., 7—15, 15—11, 15—7, 11—15, 15—10.
Ware defeated A. G. Thacher Jr., 17—18, 18—13, 15—12, 15—10.

Philadelphia 4, New York 3

Sullivan, Philadelphia, defeated Beekman Pool, 17—16, 8—15, 15—9, 18—16.
Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated Grant, 15—12, 15—11, 12—15, 15—17, 18—17.
Coyle, New York, defeated Patterson, 12—18, 17—16, 8—18, 15—7, 18—17.
Coffin, Philadelphia, defeated J. L. Pool, 9—18, 18—11, 15—13, 2—15, 15—13.
Huhn, New York, defeated Walsh, 18—4, 15—11, 15—7.
Custer, Philadelphia, defeated Eno, 10—15, 15—11, 15—7, 15—14.
Thacher, New York, defeated McMillin, 15—12, 9—15, 13—15, 17—16, 15—10.

College Gymnastic Result

Panzer 30, Savage 24.

Baseball Moguls Await Opening Of Annual Meetings

All Major League Clubs Are Willing to Trade, It Is Rumored

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Seeking batters who can hit .340 and pitchers good for 20 victories, club owners and managers of the National and American Leagues were gathering today to buy, sell and trade and, incidentally to attend the annual major league meetings.

There's not a club in either league that won't trade, but the Chicago Cubs, Boston Red Sox, St. Louis Browns, and possibly the Pittsburgh Pirates and New York Giants seem most likely to be active.

Since the last campaign closed the Cubs have obtained Tex Carleton from the Cardinals and Larry French and Freddy Lindstrom from the Pirates and disposed of Pat Malone, Guy Bush, Jim Weaver and Babe Herman, among others. They're not ready to call it quits yet, seeking another starting pitcher, perhaps Fred Frankhouse of the Boston Braves or Curt Davis of the Phillies.

Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Browns is ready to trade anyone on his club except Buck Newsom and Jack Knott, and Bill Terry of the Giants, with Dick Bartell of the Phillies already snared, feels much the same way about most of his hired hands.

The Pirates might listen to overtures for either Lloyd or Paul Waner; Brooklyn, report says, might be willing to part with Sam Leslie and Tony Cuccinello. Joe Cronin, new manager of the Boston Red Sox, will have Tom Yawkey's bankroll behind him should he decide he'd like to have a new infielder or two, say Buddy Myer of the Washington Senators.

On the purely executive side of the meetings, the National League will install Ford C. Frick into the presidency vacated by John Arnold Heydler and then will decide whether or not Emil E. Fuchs, president of the Boston club, shall be permitted to operate a dog-racing plant in Braves Field. The magnates appeared to be pretty well lined up against any dog racing-baseball combination, but Fuchs may get around that by running the dogs in Braves Field while the Braves play all their home games in Fenway Park, home of the Red Sox.

William Harridge, president of the American League, has proposed that the majors clamp down on all post-season barnstorming tours because of the danger of injury to valuable players, and something may be done about it. The National League may elect to take some of the "rabbit" out of the ball that circuit used last summer. It was alleged the 1934 pellet was so lively it was a menace to infielders' life and limbs.

There is a possibility, too, that the magnates will rule against "bonus" clauses in players' contracts. George Earnshaw of the Chicago White Sox had one of these last season, receiving a bonus of $500 for every game over 10 he won for the Pale Hose. The world champion St. Louis Cardinals and the Cincinnati Reds may plead for night baseball, but probably won't get it.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	7	2	2	28	18	14
Syracuse	5	1	4	25	18	10
Buffalo	5	2	3	27	27	10
Windsor	4	2	5	17	21	8
Cleveland	4	0	5	17	26	8
Detroit	3	3	7	24	27	6

Results Dec. 8
Buffalo 2, Syracuse 1.
Windsor 1, London 1, overtime.
Cleveland 2, Detroit 1.
Result Dec. 9
Syracuse 10, Cleveland 4.

Barber Re-elected President

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—William M. Barber of Yale was re-elected president of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League at the annual rules interpretation meeting yesterday. Ellwood Kemp of Columbia again was chosen Secretary-Treasurer.

Change in Amateur Lawn Tennis Rule To Be Passed Upon

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—The executive committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association has set its stamp of approval on two important propositions brought up by minor committees of the organization and passed them on to the annual convention of the U. S. L. T. A., to be held at Cincinnati Feb. 8, for final and official action.

The most important of these was an alteration in the amateur rule, limiting the expense money which an amateur player may receive, to bring the rule into agreement with that recently adopted by the international tennis federation. In accordance with the general policy of tightening up on the restrictions and eliminating "tennis bums," the rule sets a period of eight weeks as the limit during which a player may receive traveling or living expenses.

The suggestion of the Sanction and Schedule Committee that the men's and women's singles championship be combined into a single tournament, resembling an "American Wimbledon" also was accepted and passed on for approval at the convention.

Anticipating that the combined singles tourneys will be accepted finally, the dates for the tourney were tentatively set for the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., Aug. 29 to Sept. 8 inclusive while the women's doubles were included in the program for the national doubles tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club, near Boston, beginning Aug. 17 or 19. The veterans' singles will be contested concurrently with the men's singles as before.

In addition to the singles and doubles championships, the following dates suggested by the Sanction and Schedule Committee were recommended and approved for final action at the convention:

National girls' hard court championships, Berkeley, Calif., June 15-23. National clay court championships, Western Association (club to be selected), June 17-22.
National junior and boys' championships, Culver Military Academy (Indiana), in August.
Whitman Cup, Forest Hills, Aug. 16 and 17.
National public parks championships, New Orleans, in August.
National girls' grass court championships, Philadelphia Cricket Club, week of Sept. 2.

Boston Cubs Win Two Games on Foreign Ice

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	7	3	4	41	30	17
Providence	5	2	2	25	21	12
Quebec	6	0	5	36	25	12
Philadelphia	4	2	7	22	40	10
New Haven	3	1	7	26	34	7

Result Dec. 8
Boston 5, Philadelphia 1.
Results Dec. 9
Boston 2, Providence 0.
Philadelphia 1, New Haven 1, overtime.

Boston Cubs displayed an important surge over the week-end, defeating Philadelphia, 5-1, and Providence, 2-0, and both games were on foreign ice. The other week-end result saw Philadelphia battle on even terms, 1-1, at New Haven last night.

Both contests in which the Cubs engaged were rather rough encounters. Now that the Cubs are out in front in the league standing, pressure is being brought to bear upon them. There were 13 penalties at Philly and nine at Providence. Bill Shaver had the unpleasant task of officiating in both encounters.

The Arrows and Reds were outplayed by the Cubs, but only the great work of Percy Jackson, Cub goalie, kept his team from being scored upon more often. Frank Jerwa, Cub center, and leading scorer, tallied in both games with unassisted goals.

New Haven Eagles finally broke through the Arrow defense for a goal, following two contests in which the Philadelphia goalie, Alex Wood, had held them scoreless. That one goal was preceded by an Arrow goal, both coming in the second session.

New Champion Will Be Crowned

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—A new metropolitan veteran champion at squash racquets will be crowned this evening, when the final round is played at the Heights Casino. Edwin R. Bigelow of the home club, winner in 1932, followed C. Oliver Wellington, Harvard Club, 1933 title holder, into retirement, on Saturday, when J. Henry Harper Jr., Racquet & Tennis Club, defeated him in a hard-fought battle, 18—14, 5—15, 15—11, 16—14. The winner will play William A. Kimbel, also of the Racquet & Tennis Club, this evening, for the title.

First Tie Game Appears in N. H. L. To Halt Record

Rangers Beat Maple Leafs on Toronto Ice—Hawks Keep With Bruins

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	6	0	3	30	15	12
Boston	6	0	4	21	16	12
Detroit	5	0	5	20	18	10
Rangers	3	0	7	26	37	6

Canadian Division

Toronto	9	0	2	30	20	18
Montreal	7	0	2	28	13	14
Americans	4	1	4	15	21	9
Canadiens	2	1	6	15	25	5
St. Louis	2	0	11	16	35	4

Results Dec. 8
Boston 4, Canadiens 0.
Montreal 1, St. Louis 0.
Rangers 5, Toronto 2.
Results Dec. 9
Detroit 3, St. Louis 1, overtime.
Canadiens 2, Americans 2, overtime.
Chicago 4, Rangers 0.

At last the tie game has made its appearance in the 1934-35 National Hockey League season. After going through 40 some odd games without that undesirable result (somewhat of a modern record) it crept in last night when Canadiens and Americans battled overtime, 2 to 2. Another week-end happening of importance found Rangers beating Toronto, 5 to 2, Saturday night.

Chicago Black Hawks and the Bruins kept pace when the Bruins shut out Canadiens at Boston, Saturday night, 4 to 0, and the Hawks wiped out Rangers, 4 to 0, at Chicago, last night. Detroit and Montreal Maroons raced along in their respective divisions at the expense of St. Louis. The Eagles relinquished honors to these two teams only after bitter struggling, losing to Maroons, 1 to 0, and then to Detroit in overtime, 3 to 1.

Ranger veterans provided the excitement against Toronto, scoring three times in the final period to inflict the first defeat of the Leafs on home ice this season. Although the Bruins failed to click until the closing period, Canadiens offered little in the way of opposition at any time.

Too much prosperity the previous night in Toronto left the Rangers with little reserve strength against the Hawks last night when the third period arrived. They held throughout the first two, but succumbed in the final when Howie Morenz scored his first goal of the season to start the Hawks on a four-goal rampage.

Dutra Leads With a 70

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 10 (AP)—Swinging into the second round of the battle, half of the field of 300 golfers set out today to overtake the par-busting 70 posted by Olin A. Dutra, national open champion, to a two-stroke lead at the end of the first 18 holes of the $12,500 Biltmore open. The tall bronzed pro's 34-36 topped by two strokes the 72 of Leonard Schmutte of Findlay, Ohio, Henry Jans of Midland Park, N. J., and Joe Belfore of Detroit, who tied for second place. Dutra is competing in the first division of the tournament, which is composed of those players who finished in the first 80 and ties in the last P. G. A. competition and the low 30's and ties in the national open. Schmutte, Jans and Belfore represent the second division, made up of those pros who seldom or never take part in major tournaments. Amateurs compose a third division, which is now headed by Frank Sitz of Gadsden, Ala., with a 37-39—76. In third place are Bobby Cruickshank of Richmond, Va., Gene Kunes of Norristown, Penna., two first division entries, and seven players from the second division. The latter are Jake Fasseske of Jackson, Mich.; Mike Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y.; Leo Mallory of Noroton, Conn.; Archie Hambrick of French Lick, Ind.; Jerry Pianferante of Boston; George Smith of Lake Forest, Ill., and Charles Schneider of Wilmington, Del.

McCully Loaned to New Haven

Bob McCully, newly acquired right wing from Quebec by the Bruin Cubs, has been loaned to New Haven of the Canadian-American Hockey League. McCully will play with the Eagles until Obs Heximer recovers from an injury and then McCully will return to the Cubs and Heximer will go to New Haven.

Miss Rawls Breaks Own Mark

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 10 (AP)—Katherine Rawls, youthful Fort Lauderdale swimming star, Saturday night broke her own record for the 300 yard individual short course event, covering the distance in 4m. 10.8s. The old mark was 4m. 12.4s.

College Hockey Results

London A. C. 3, Michigan 1.
Princeton 7, M. I. T. 1.
St. Nick's 2, Yale 1.

College Soccer Result

Panzer 2, St. John's 0.

Giants Make a Great Comeback To Rule Pro Football World

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—The New York Giants today ruled the professional football world, conquerors of the Chicago Bears in one of the most amazing recoveries ever made in the history of the gridiron to win the National League championship. The score was 30 to 13.

Completely out of the ball game with the exception of three points contributed by Ken Strong's 38-yard placement field goal, trailing by 10 to 3 as the result of Bronco Nagurski's two-yard plunge for a touchdown and Jack Manders' 18-yard goal, the Giants came out for the second half shod in rubber-soled, canvas-topped basketball shoes.

These shoes were obtained at the proposal of End Ray Flaherty, the Giants' captain, while the New Yorkers were being pushed around in the first half on the frozen Polo Grounds turf before 48,000 spectators.

Flaherty, who formerly coached Gonzaga, had previous experience with frozen turf, and the change from leather cleats to rubber soles altered the complexion of the battle quickly. The rubber-soled shoes gave the Giant ball-carriers, Strong and Ed Danowski, security of foot. Besides the backfield men, Flaherty and the other Giant wingman, Ike Frankian, also changed to the basketball shoes.

While the Giants were getting accustomed to their new bootery, Manders, former Minnesota place-kicking specialist, booted a 23-yard field goal to increase Chicago's lead to 13 to 3.

The final quarter was only a few minutes old when Danowski whipped a long forward to Frankian for a touchdown.

A few plays later Strong swept Chicago's right end for 42 yards and a touchdown. After another interval, Strong shattered the Bears' 219-pound forward line for his second touchdown.

The Bears tried to pull loose ends together, but it was in vain, for Danowski tore around left end, nine yards for the final touchdown.

Nagurski, the bogey-man of pro football, weighing 236 pounds, was unstoppable for two-thirds of the game, but he was forced to withdraw then with a mishap.

The Giants' dressing room was a merry scene after the game. Bill Morgan, New York's left tackle, who was at the bottom of practically every pile-up, was given a tremendous hand by his teammates. Lou Little, Columbia coach and once a great tackle himself, said Morgan's performance "was the greatest tackle job I've ever seen." The summary:

Giants		Bears
Frankian, le		re, Karr
Morgan, lt		rt, Musso
Gibson, lg		rg, Pearson
Hein, c		c, Kawal
Jones, rg		lg, Carlson
Irvin, rt		lt, Lyman
Flaherty, re		le, Hewitt
Danowski, qb		qb, Brumbaugh
Burnett, lhb		rhb, Molesworth
Strong, rhb		lhb, Ronzani
Molenda, fb		fb, Nagurski

Score—New York Giants 30, Chicago Bears 13. Touchdowns—Strong 2, Frankian, Danowski, Nagurski. Points after—Strong 2, Molenda, Manders. Field goals—Manders 2. Strong. Giants substitutions: Tackles—Owen, Grant; backs—Richards, McBride. Bears substitutions: End—Johnson; tackle—Buss; backs—Sisk, Manders, Masterton. Referee—Bob Cahn, Chicago. Umpire—Bill Lowe, Dartmouth. Head linesman—George Bygara, Notre Dame. Field judge—Judge Myer, Ohio Wesleyan. Time—Four 15m. periods.

American All-Stars Capture Final Game

MANILA, Dec. 10 (AP)—The American Major League's barnstorming baseball players wound up their 22-game series in the Far East today with a 9-to-1 victory over the Filipino Olympic nine.

A homer and two-base hit by Lou Gehrig, American League batting leader, marked the game, which was witnessed by a crowd estimated at 20,000.

The players later split up, most of them sailing homeward aboard the Empress of Canada. Some will board the round-the-world liner President Polk at midnight to travel by way of the Suez Canal, and others, including Babe Ruth, will remain here until Thursday to cruise to Java. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
All-Americans	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0—	9	13	0
Filipino Olymp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	4	0

Batteries—Brown, Cascarella and Hayes; Bautista, Bertulfo and Casimairo, Villanon, Escamos.

A crowd of more than 20,000, a record turnout for a baseball game in the Philippines, saw Earl Averill knock two home runs and Charles L. Gehringer hit another homer as Babe Ruth's barnstormers defeated the Filipino team in another game.

The Filipinos nicked Gomez for seven hits, while Gomez fanned 12 batters of the home team. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Americans	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0—	7	11	2
Olympics	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—	3	7	1

Batteries—Gomez and Foxx; Armando and Villalon.

College Football Results

Alabama All-Stars 21, Wash. All-Stars 6.
Kentucky St. 33, Wiley 0.
Michigan State 26, Texas Aggies 13.
Notre Dame 14, Southern California 6.
Rollins 6, Tampa 2.
Southern Methodist 7, Wash. (St. L.) 0.
St. Mary's 7, San Francisco 3.
Tennessee 19, Louisiana State 13.
Texas Christian 9, Santa Clara 7.
Tuskegee 13, Xavier (Mo.) 6.
Union 7, Lambuth 6.

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Sporting Around the Hub

THE first international bat-and-ball championship of the 1934-35 season in Boston was decided over the week-end at the Tennis and Racquet Club. The Boston players defeated a group from Montreal in the annual intercity racquets doubles match by 5 to 3. The victory gave Boston the first leg on the new Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson Trophy. The outstanding match was that fought between Maj. A. R. Chipman and George D. Huband of Canada and Malcolm W. Greenough, former Harvard football captain, and J. K. Chapman. It was a hard-fought battle throughout. The players from Canada started with the upper hand, winning the first game at 15—2, but the Boston players came back with a rush to capture the second at 15—6 and even the match. Chipman and Huband then raced out front to take the third game at 15—3. The Boston players won an uphill battle and the fourth game to square the match again, but Chipman and Huband took the deciding game at 15—10. The three winning Boston teams were: Dr. T. K. Richards and W. S. Emmet, Gerald Henderson and H. P. King, and C. C. Peabody and C. H. Stockton. The first intercity trophy, offered by H. C. Clark, was retired last year, which Boston players won.

* * *

More than 350 representatives of 34 clubs crowded into the South Boston Yacht Club quarters Saturday night to attend the fourteenth annual banquet and entertainment of the Massachusetts Bay Yacht Clubs Association. This huge winter gathering indicates a great deal of interest in the 1935 racing and sailing season in Massachusetts Bay. The famous Bermuda Bowl was put on exhibition. Chairman Donovan sketched its history from its origin, in 1908, when it was first put up as a trophy in an ocean race from Boston to Bermuda.

* * *

Harvard sports team swing into their winter schedules in earnest this week as the varsity hockey team opens its season against Massachusetts Tech in the Boston Arena, tomorrow night, and the varsity basketball team, winner in its last two starts, opens is second year of Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League competition with University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Saturday night.

* * *

Tonight's feature at the Boston Arena will be a professional basketball game between the Boston Trojans and the Jersey City Reds. In a preliminary game the Everett City Club will battle the Arlington A. A. Arlington's lineup is composed almost entirely of players who starred in the Tech tournament.

* * *

Barrel jumping by Al Surrette and Ernie Howe is a feature scheduled for the annual gala skaters' frolic at the Boston Arena Saturday night under the auspices of the Olympic Skating Club. Surrette and Howe are ranked with the top flight ice acrobats and their performance will lend thrills to colorful frolic program, which starts at 8 and ends at midnight.

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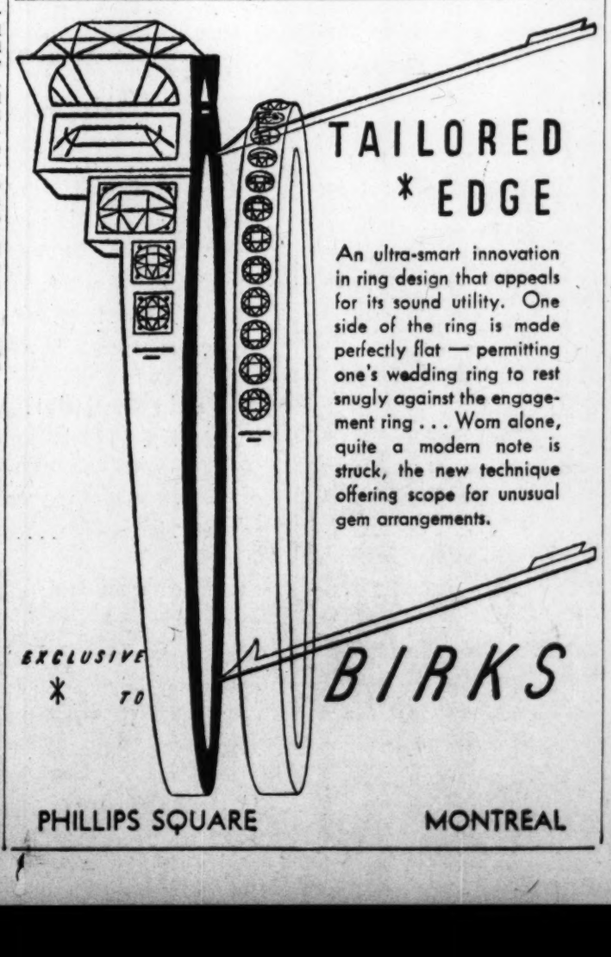

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THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED CANADA

President Opens Critical Week
Mayors Demand Work Relief
Ickes Allots Non-Federal Jobs

Private Utilities Charged With Attempt to Belittle Public Ownership—Mrs. Roosevelt to Give Away Gimbel Award—Schools Seek Funds

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Using frank and startling directness, President Roosevelt opened an important week of policy making today with a little telephonic speech to the American Farm Bureau Federation which epitomized his whole national program in its barest essentials.

In scarcely more than 50 words, the President told agriculture—and the nation—that things cannot get better unless three essentials are met:

Greater industrial production sufficient to expand the market for farm products. Increased imports to pay for export trade.

Agriculture must continue to adjust its total production to the market that actually exists.

Inherent in these three points is probably most of the program which will be presented to Congress three weeks hence. It involves encouragement to business, a more flexible trade policy, and a continuance of the criticized crop restrictions. No points are more fundamental, and seldom has the President committed himself so drastically.

Elsewhere in the capital, bribery in the munitions industry was aired before the Senate munitions investigation; the Department of Justice opened its great crime conference, while the Treasury's narcotics bureau mopped up in its sensational week-end attack on the "dope" traffic, and the Mayors' Conference injected public works demands into the general policy-making problems of the pre-Congress period.

* * *

Critical Week Opens: An intensive policy-making week opened at the White House today with an important list of business callers, two public speeches, and the usual amount of political visitors. During the next fortnight, conferences and consultations will fill busy days to overflowing and guide the decisions President Roosevelt must make by the end of the month.

Today the earliest visitor on the list, Robert Fechner, director of the CCC, received assurances that his organization would continue and without much doubt become a permanent feature of American life. This decision is almost taken for granted at the White House and the only point to settle turns on the amount of money which the camps will get in the next year.

Donald R. Richberg consulted with the President in connection with industrial recovery plans, particularly for the new ERA which another Congress will bring forth. He was followed by Representative Robert L. Doughton (D), North Carolina, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who will shortly begin receiving the Administration's financial program for congressional enactment.

Tying closely with both these visitors was Dr. Alexander Sachs, New York economist and statistician, who was a quiet but important official in NRA's early months. Then came Rudolf Spreckels, California business man, and philanthropist, followed by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, for his weekly review of budgetary figures over a tray luncheon with the President.

In the afternoon with Clark Howell, proprietor of the Atlanta Constitution, and chairman of the Federal Aviation Commission, the President reviewed recommendations for America's future in the air, which the commission will shortly make public.

Midway of the day, the President made three significant comments in his telephonic address to the American Farm Bureau Federation at Nashville. In the evening, he was to deliver a major address to the National Crime Conference.

* * *

Work Relief: Just at the critical moment, when government policy for the coming Congress is hot on the anvil, comes the American Conference of Mayors to demand a great public works program for unemployment relief. Unless there is such a program, Paul Bettors, Chicago, secretary of the conference, told Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, "There will be trouble in American industrial centers this winter."

The relief load, Mr. Bettors continued, "will jump from 18,000,000 to 23,000,000 unless the Administration supplies money to put millions of men to work."

Unanimous support of mayors behind such a program was pledged the Government by Mayors Dan Hoan of Milwaukee, T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans and Henry Worley of Columbus, Ohio, speaking for the conference which met recently in Chicago.

Moreover, Mayor Hoan threatened that if the Administration does not recommend continuance of public works, "American mayors will go direct to Congress."

The group saw Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, after leaving Secretary Ickes and pledged its "hearty accord" with the proposed low-cost housing and slum clearance programs. "The only thing standing in the way of a public works and low-cost housing program," said Mayor Hoan, "is the fact that prices of building materials are far too high. We are going to ask the Administration or Congress to do something about lowering them."

* * *

Ickes Acts: As if in answer to the nation's mayoral demands for action on public works, Secretary Ickes allotted funds for 16 new nonfederal construction projects, and a new $12,500,000 slum clearance and low-cost housing program for Chicago. The project, Chicagoan Ickes said, "will wipe out some of the worst slums in the city, and provide employment and social benefits."

It is the third low-cost housing project in Chicago. It will provide homes for about 2500 families, distributed between apartments and row houses. All together, Chicago is getting homes for nearly 7000 families as part of the federal program.

As well as allotting $890,900 to nonfederal projects, the PWA administrator increased allotments to 18 other nonfederal projects which have found construction costs higher than originally estimated.

* * *

Utilities Propaganda: The Federal Trade Commission fires its fifth broadside against private utilities in its succession of attacks based on a six-year investigation. It charges a widespread propaganda campaign "not based on facts," to discourage a defeat of federal and local power projects under public ownership.

Citing many specific instances, the fifth report relates sustained and energetic campaigns to block such major federal developments as Boulder Dam and Muscle Shoals and a vast number of local campaigns to head off local public projects, all on the ground that public ownership is an "unsound and un-American doctrine."

The campaign was aimed, it is asserted in the report, to establish in the public mind the belief that public ownership is not good business, that it is a forerunner of Communism, and that municipally-owned plants do not have modern equipment. This was supplemented, according to the report, with efforts to prevent municipal plants from installing new or added equipment.

A Michigan utilities official was quoted as saying that "The less said about them the better," in reference to successful municipal plants at Lansing and Holland, Mich.

* * *

Outstanding Woman Worker: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has agreed to go to Philadelphia on Wednesday of this week to accept the $1000 Gimbel award bestowed on her for accomplishing the most outstanding woman's work of the year, but the money will not be hers long. She explained today that she will use it to send some Philadelphia child to Warm Springs.

Just now Mrs. Roosevelt has thoughts of social work and young people uppermost. To her press conference today she invited Miss Katharine Lenroot, new head of the Children's Bureau, and Dr. Mary S. Hayes of New York, to describe the concerted effort government bureaus are making to formulate a program for helping the "depression generation" of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 jobless and schoolless young folks.

Miss Lillian Wald, New York settlement worker, and long-time friend of the Roosevelts, arrived at the White House today for a two-day visit. Tonight Mrs. Roosevelt will go with the President to the opening of the Department of Justice's Crime Conference, where she will give close attention to suggestions for preventing crime, especially among juveniles.

* * *

Aid for Schools: The plea for a substantial federal fund to help the schools of the nation out of their present precarious plight was renewed as state school superintendents and commissioners of education began their annual meeting here.

The request came from Charles A. Lee, superintendent of schools in Missouri, and president of the national organization.

Although they continue to advocaate federal aid, the educators as a whole brought news that conditions are improving out over the country generally. Teachers, they said, are receiving slightly larger salaries. Morale is higher, more teachers are finding jobs, enrollments are increasing and school terms have not been shortened materially.

Mr. Lee asked for a $50,000,000 ongressional appropriation to insure normal operation next year and suggasted use of federal funds to refinance certain school bond indebtedness and to construct new rural schools.

Dangerous William Tells

By a Staff Artist

Du Ponts Deny Bribes Needed to Sell Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

tained. Senator Nye charged that the French at the time were arming the Turkish and the British were supplying weapons of war to the Greeks.

Records showed that the du Ponts paid a commission of $126,000 on a 1000-ton powder order from the Polish Government in 1930 to their agent, named Klawe, described by company officials as a man of "unusually high standing."

It was testified that this commission, amounting to 7 per cent, was a little higher than average, although Major Casey said the company had offered commissions as high as 15 per cent in the case of certain small orders.

An agent in the Argentine, Alphonse Lissner, was discharged after the Commerce Department complained that he was "indiscriminately distributing funds through a middleman" it was brought out.

A review of the first stage of the munitions investigation, published by the Foreign Policy Association here today, William T. Stone, Washington representative, concludes that the committee's disclosures demonstrate that "private manufacture and a sale of instruments of war is open to grave objections."

"If preparation for unlimited war is the objective," Mr. Stone says, "nationalization of the munitions industry would be difficult. If national policy is concerned with defense of American territory, the needs of a small mobile force might conceivably be met by government-owned plants."

Dry Goods Men Seek Facts for Law Of Job Insurance

New York Commissioner's Plan Disapproved—Legislative Action Asked

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Rejecting recommendations for the New York State unemployment insurance law drafted by Elmer F. Andrews, state industrial commissioner, the Retail Drygoods Association of New York, most important group of its kind in the United States, placed before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in Albany today a request that he name a fact-finding body to consider the problem when the Legislature meets in January.

The recommendations by Mr. Andrews called for an unemployment insurance bill that would place the sole burden of contributions to funds on employers. While the New York Retail Drygoods Association is on record in favor of an unemployment insurance law, it questions whether the bill proposed by Mr. Andrews provides the best plan.

Letter to Governor

"There is so much difference of opinion among experts, as well as among other exponents of unemployment insurance, upon the different elements of a sound plan, that we feel that an immediate and adequate investigation should be made," the committee says in its letter to the Governor.

"We urge that upon the convening of the State Legislature, a fact-finding commission be immediately appointed, composed of representatives of employers, labor and the public. Such commission should be instructed to make its report on or before March 15, 1935, setting forth the facts with reference to the experiences already had with voluntary and compulsory plans of unemployment insurance, the available facts upon unemployment statistics and the various views and arguments of experts on the subject.

"An unsound plan would be fatal to the success of the unemployment insurance legislation. An immediate investigation, with full publicity, would help to insure the passage of sound legislation."

Signers of Letter

The letter was signed by Hugh Grant Straus, of Abraham & Straus, chairman of the Retail Drygoods Association Committee; John S. Burke of B. Altman & Co.; Alfred Henry of Gimbel Brothers; Harold W. Gayton of Lord & Taylor, and Frank L. Weil of Weil, Gotschal & Manges.

Simultaneous with the announcement of the action by the association, Howard S. Cullman, chairman of the New York Conference for Unemployment Insurance, said in a radio address last night that unemployment insurance legislation would be "bill No. 1 on the legislative calendar," and would receive Governor Lehman's "whole-hearted backing." He held that a three per cent tax on the labor cost involved in the production of manufactured articles for setting up unemployment insurance would increase manufacturing costs only two-thirds of one per cent. The cost of unemployment insurance to the retail buyer, he added, would be less than one per cent of the final price of a manufactured article.

Morro Castle Officers Enter Not Guilty Pleas

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Acting Capt. William F. Warms and Chief Engineer Eben S. Abbott of the burned liner Morro Castle pleaded not guilty today under three of seven indictments returned last week as a result of the disaster in which there were 124 fatalities.

Arraigned before Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe, each man entered not guilty pleas to an indictment charging him with negligence; an indictment accusing them jointly of the offense, and an indictment against themselves and two other defendants, Henry E. Cabaud, executive vice-president of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, operators of the Morro Castle, and the company itself. Judge Coxe continued bail at $2500 each.

Chilean Writers Plan Newspapermen's College

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 10 (AP)—The second annual convention of journalists closed today after drafting a project of law to establish a college of newspapermen which sponsors of the plan said would serve to eliminate undesirables from the profession and protect registered members with respect to employment.

The convention urged establishment of a school of journalism and a 42-hour week for morning newspaper workers.

Planned Economy Seen as Actually State Capitalism

Dr. Jordan Says New Deal Is Leading Toward Political Dictatorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10—"Economic planning by the Government is actually state capitalism under a central dictatorship," said Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, in an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science here on Saturday.

Dr. Jordan spoke on the second and last day of the Academy's Conference on Government and Economic Life. His address was one of several which were regarded as replies to Donald R. Richberg's talk on the previous day. At that time Mr. Richberg, executive director of the National Emergency Council, had declared that the New Deal, far from leading toward dictatorship of any kind, is actually protecting America from it.

According to Dr. Jordan, however, "continued investment and employment by the Government will mean the end of private enterprise and the establishment of national economic planning under a political dictatorship."

"This, of course," he continued, "means the end of political liberty and democratic institutions, since complete dictatorship is necessary to operate such a system."

Harry W. Laidler, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, on the other hand, declared that what business needs is not less government but more. This government should be expressed, he said, "in a democratic control of the nation's industrial life, administered for the welfare and happiness of all."

Arguing for public ownership Dr. Laidler insisted that "most political corruption would be abolished if it were not for pressure from business and financial groups." His criticism of the NRA was that it had brought "planning for profit within an industry, not planning for service on a national scale."

Samuel O. Dunn, chairman of the Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corporation of New York City, pointed to the danger of allowing politics to gain an ascendancy through increased government interference in business and industry.

A. A. Berle Jr., chamberlain of the City of New York, declared at the concluding session of the conference, that the New Deal is not in conflict with American ideal of liberty. Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of the London Times, was also heard at this session.

Guard Declared Ready To Maintain Order In Harlan Coal Region

HARLAN, Ky., Dec. 10 (AP)—A warning that military rule will be established in this southeastern Kentucky coal center unless local authorities maintain law and order, was sounded by Adjt. Gen. Henry H. Denhardt, head of the Kentucky National Guard, at a conference of city and county officials and coal operators here yesterday.

The conference was held after a group of labor leaders, who were reported to have been "hemmed in" by an opposing group at a hotel, were escorted safely from Harlan to the county line by national guardsmen in charge of Capt. Diamond E. Perkins.

General Denhardt, who with Brig. Gen. Ellerbe W. Carter of the national guard came to Harlan to investigate reports of strife between workers and mine operators, served notice on Sheriff T. R. Middleton "to clean up." It was brought out at the conference that the county has more than 100 deputy sheriffs, including a number in the employ of the coal operators.

The operators and some of the officials insisted the only way peace could be had was to keep out "outside organizers." General Denhardt, however, contended "the right of free speech cannot be denied."

Governors 'Shake' At Top of Mountain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Two governors traveled to the top of the Shenandoah Mountain yesterday to clasp hands over a state line and symbolize the reunion of Virginia and West Virginia communities brought about by a recently completed highway.

Years ago, Harrisonburg and Rockingham County, Virginia, and Franklin and Pendleton County, West Virginia, were joined by the Pendleton Gap road, but, as the automobile replaced the horse, this route fell into disuse. The new Shenandoah Trail renews the old route, but makes a one-hour trip of a journey which used to require two days.

Gov. George C. Peery, of Virginia, was introduced at the exercises yesterday by Judge John Paul, of the United States Court for the western district of Virginia, while Delegate Ralph Hiner, Speaker of the West Virginia House of Delegates, introduced Gov. H. G. Kump, of that State.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Finger Fairies

By Lyla G. Maxwell

"I WISH there were really, truly fairies," Mildred exclaimed as her pretty little face puckered into a dreadful pout. "Real fairies that would do magical things for us." She gave the tangle of yarn, which she was trying to straighten, a jerk as she talked. "Fairies that would come and untangle this yarn for us."

"But perhaps the fairies wouldn't do that, even if there were real ones," Alice said. "Because we were naughty and used the yarn after Mother told us not to."

"She didn't tell us not to," Mildred spoke up. "She just said it would get in a snarl if we did."

"And it did, didn't it?"

"Well, anyway, I wish we had real fairies to do things for us."

Just then the girls heard Mother's footsteps outside their door and as she came in they both raised cloudy, cross eyes to hers. The tangled yarn seemed to be in a worse snarl than when they had started.

"Did I hear someone wish for fairies to help them?" Mother asked, and her eyes began to smile in a way that told the girls she had already planned how they could have the fairies.

"Oh, yes!" Mildred exclaimed and the puckered frown between her eyes began to smooth out.

"Why," Mother smiled, "You already have 20 of them."

"Twenty fairies?" Alice asked. "Really, truly fairies?"

"If I have that many," Mildred put in, "I wish they'd get to work on this tangled old yarn." She gave the strand she was working with such a jerk that it broke and she had to start all over again, hunting for another end.

A Puzzle

Mother didn't speak for a moment but she looked closely at Mildred, jerking and pulling impatiently at the yarn in her fingers. Then she said,

"Ten of Mildred's are not acting like very good fairies right now."

"How are my fairies acting?" Alice asked. She was sitting on the floor with her hands folded in her lap.

"Yours are very lazy little fairies," Mother said. "And they should be busy helping Mildred's."

Mildred looked at Alice in puzzlement.

"Do *you* know where our fairies are?" she asked.

"No," Alice said. "You'll have to tell us, Mother."

Mother smiled.

"Think a little longer," she said. "They do all sorts of nice things for you," she said. "And they do beautiful things for me."

"You mean *our* fairies do things for you?" Mildred asked.

"Yes. But they are not always good and patient. Sometimes you have to sit quite still for a few minutes—to give them a chance to remember that they are good fairies—before they can do a task well. But they can always do it if *you* will remember to be still and keep a watch on them.

Mildred thought for a long minute then she raised questioning eyes to Mother's.

"You'll have to tell us what you mean," she said. "I can't think."

Waking the Fairies

Mother took Mildred's hands, which had been tearing at the yarn so angrily a few seconds before, but which were very still now, and pressed a kiss on each soft finger. Then she turned and kissed Alice's in the same way.

"There," she said. "That is the magic that wakes each good little fairy up."

"You mean you put fairies in our fingers?" Mildred exclaimed looking at each pink tipped digit interestedly.

"Your fingers *are* the fairies," Mother said. "I didn't put them there. They've always been there. Only before you thought they were just fingers; you didn't see what beautiful fairies they were. Nor did you think about what wonderful tasks they perform for you every day."

Mildred looked back at the yarn tangle in her lap and the frown began to come again to her face.

"They didn't do a very wonderful job for me when I tried to straighten this yarn," she began; then paused thoughtfully before she added, "Or perhaps they'd have done all right if I'd been still and let them do it; if I'd not been impatient with them."

Her fingers started to move carefully among the tangles and that began to straighten out almost like magic. Alice leaped to her feet and bent over Mildred's lap, too.

"I'll let my fairies help yours," she cried. "And we'll be finished in no time."

Twenty little "fairies" flew into the work and soon the tangled yarn was being wound into a ball.

"But I don't see how our fairies can be both good and bad," Alice said. "For they *were* bad to tangle this yarn as they did."

"I don't think there are bad fairies," Mildred said thoughtfully. "It's something else that took the yarn. Beautiful fairies couldn't have done it." Then her eyes began to dance just as Mother's always did when she had a happy idea.

"Why, Alice," she exclaimed. "Perhaps it was the elves who tangled the yarn. Don't you remember how in stories the elves are always doing the mischievous things?"

"And in stories the fairies make the elves be good and teach them to help them do nice things," Alice cried. "That's what our fairies are doing now—teaching the elves to be good." She turned her hands over and looked at each finger, then danced over to Mother and gave her a warm hug.

"We're going to have the most fun with our new fairies," she said. "They can do all the work we don't like to do and they'll make the elves help them.

Toe Fairies Too

Mildred's fingers were flying to finish winding the last of the yarn.

"Ten little elves and ten little fairies," she sang, then stopped abruptly. "But, Mother," she exclaimed, "you said we each had twenty fairies!"

"So you have," Mother said and pointed to Alice's feet buried in the rug. "Ten finger fairies and ten toe fairies."

"Oh," Alice exclaimed, "the toe fairies carry us on errands and take the finger fairies from place to place."

"And I suppose there are toe elves, too," Mildred said. "Else how could we have climbed up to the cupboard to get the yarn."

"We're going to have to watch the elves and keep them out of mischief," Alice warned.

But Mildred replied, "I don't think they'll be any bother any more. Now that we know about them we'll keep them busy helping our fairies."

She smiled up at Mother and threw her arms around her.

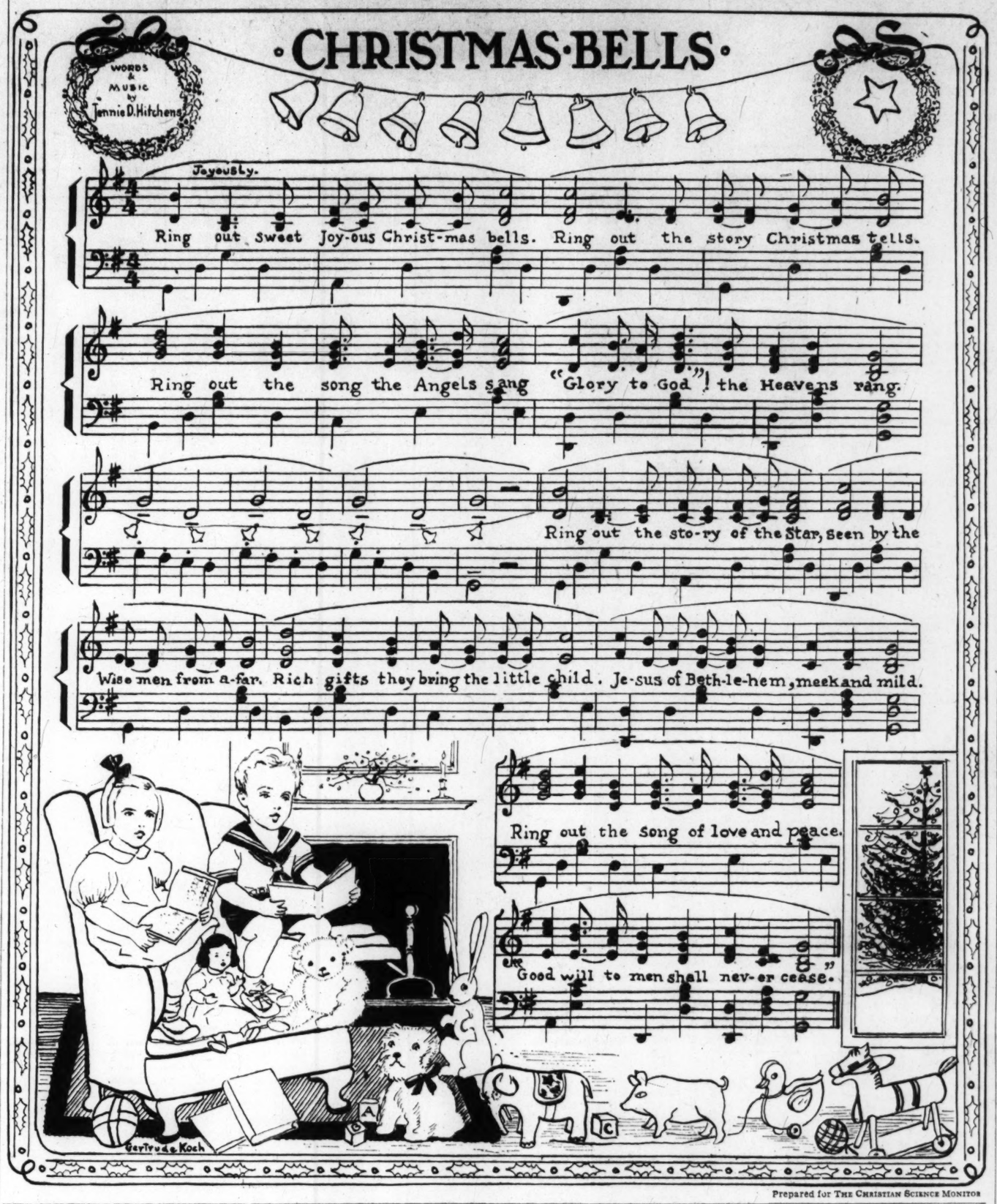
"It's going to be fun letting the fairies do our work," she said.

To a Winter Bird

O, little chickadee
I heard you call,
I saw your cap of black
And coat of gray.
I saw you bounding lightly
Through the air
A scrap of joyousness
Though bleak the day.

I throw these crumbs to you
In thankfulness
To you—who bring me cheer
On valiant wing—
And gratitude to Him
Who placed a song
And heart of gold, in such
A tiny thing.

NORMA B. McENHILL.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Ring out the song the Angels sang "Glory to God"! the Heavens rang.
Ring out the sto-ry of the Star, seen by the
Wise men from a-far. Rich gifts they bring the little child. Je-sus of Beth-le-hem, meek and mild.
Ring out the song of love and peace.
Good will to men shall nev-er cease."
Gertrude G. Koch

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stories of Our Languages

III. Family Languages

LANGUAGES are like families. You think of a family as father, mother, and brothers and sisters. But there are also your grandparents, and uncles, aunts and cousins. Then there are also second cousins and third cousins.

You speak a family language if you use English, French, or Italian. But there are many "cousin" languages that belong to your family language. There are also many languages in the world which do not seem related to any family. Sometimes a war or invasion has changed a language, or a great change in environment, or surroundings, has made a difference. Thus the Negroes in the United States speak English, a completely different language from that of their ancestors.

Most of the languages in Europe, including English, belong to what is called the Indo-European family. When we study these languages we find common words. This tells us that the French, German, Russian, Polish, Spanish, English, Persian, Greek and other groups really have a common origin. This is one good reason why all nations ought to be brotherly and live together peaceably. For example, the word "mother" in French is "mère"; in German, "Mutter"; and in Greek, Russian and Persian the words in each case begin with "M." So you see how closely these words are connected.

The Semitic and Hamitic are two other great language families. You have read stories about the Phoenicians, Assyrians and Carthaginians, and Jews. They belong to the Semitic group. The Semitic is the chief language of the Arabians today.

The Hamitic language was spoken by the ancient Egyptians and Libyans. It is used today by the Berber in northern Africa and other tribes. It would be fun to look up the word "Berber" in an encyclopaedia and read about these interesting people.

A Link Between India and Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Quetta, India

The Bluebirds of Baluchistan, India, have thought of a novel way of sending their greetings to the Australian Brownies at the Jamboree, which opens on Dec. 27 at Melbourne.

Each flock is composing one page of a book, and decorating it with photographs, scraps and messages. When it is complete the members of the flocks will sign their names, and then the precious volume, which has been made with so much care and love, will be delivered by an Australian Guider.

THE WONDER-BIRD
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Adventures of Three 'Other' Bears

ENOCH, Maybe and Touch-me-not Bear wiped the honey from their fingers, folded their napkins neatly and got down from the breakfast table.

These are the "three other bears," you remember—little, brown, roly-poly cinnamon bears—and the only way you could tell them apart was to look at their noses. Enoch's was white; Maybe's was white with brown polka dots; and Touch-me-not's was always sticky from honey. (He ate a very great deal.)

"It's raining," said Enoch disconsolately as he looked out the window. Can't you guess how he felt? For the cinnamon bears had planned on a day in the woods.

"Maybe we could put on our raincoats and play in the rain," said Maybe Bear.

"Certainly not," called Mother Bear from the kitchen. "It is much too wet. You go into the nursery and have a nice time in the house."

Enoch, Maybe and Touch-me-not probably felt just as *you* feel sometimes when you hear those words on a rainy day. But after looking at each other for a moment, Touch-me-not touched Enoch and cried:

After Touch-Me-Not

"Tag! Can't catch me!"

So with a hop, skip and roll—for they were almost too plump to jump—these three reached the nursery.

What a joyful surprise! Mother Bear had been in the nursery while they were at breakfast, because she knew how hard it was for her three children to stay in when they had planned a romp through the woods and a call on Mr. Sly-Wink, the Fox. The surprise may be an old game for you, but it was new to the little Bears and they very very excited.

"You see," she told them, you take the toothpicks and stick them in the peas and you can build ever so many things, a house and a barn and even cows and horses like this—" and she made one for them.

When Enoch, Maybe and Touch-me-not began building, they found so many things to do that they quite forgot about the rain. Then suddenly Maybe looked at the window.

"Look!" he cried. "It has stopped raining." Enoch and Touch-me-not rushed to the window, too.

Just then Mr. Sly-Fox came by and peered in at them.

"Oh, there you are," he called through the glass. Then he disappeared and they heard him talking with Mother Bear in the living room of their Hollow-Tree House. When Sly-Wink came back, he pushed the window in (it was the casement kind) and said:

An Invitation

"Your mother says I may take you home to lunch. Andy Porky Pine is coming, too, and perhaps Henry Woodchuck."

The bears squealed with glee and tumbled over each other—they were *so* roly-poly—running for their rubbers.

"You won't need your hats," said Mother Bear, "the day is quite fine. Now be good and don't ask for second helpings, and fill this bag with nuts on your way home. Of course, if you *should* see any honey—" but Mother Bear looked wistful and did not finish the sentence because honey was scarce this year.

So they all scampered out after Sly-Wink, following the white hairs in his tail. Presently they were playing leapfrog down the path. Once Sly-Wink turned and called to them, but he saw that they were playing and knew they could come along presently, so he went on alone.

In his house, Sly-Wink found Andy Porky Pine waiting for him and together they began to get lunch.

"We must have lots of buns because the bears are coming," said Sly-Wink putting on an apron made of autumn leaves, and beginning to stir up a batter. Andy Porky Pine set the table and then went to the door to watch for his friends.

An hour went by and the bears had not come, so Sly-Wink, with a hungry sigh, took off his apron and went out to find them. "They should have followed closer," he muttered to himself as he went sneaking along the path.

* * *

In the meantime, just as the three little bears had at last come to the edge of the woods, where they arrived laughing and breathless from their game, they ran straight into three Human Beings! At a glance they knew the tall one was called a Man, the short one a Girl, and the small one, not much bigger than they, was a Little Boy. Their mother had told them all about such "Things To Be Avoided."

But it was too late. They all turned to run just as Sly-Wink appeared, and when he saw what was happening, he slunk into the shadows of the trees. As he stole lightly over the twigs, he heard the little boy calling:

"Daddy! Quick! Quick! Get me the sweet one with a white nose."

Sly-Wink turned to look just in time to see a big net going pop over Enoch's head.

"Run!" cried Enoch to his brothers, as he felt himself caught in the strong threads around him. And run they did.

That night the animals all held a meeting to think up some way to help Enoch—and I will tell you what happened to him in the very next story. Don't worry about him because, you see, the Little Boy had liked him at a glance—so of course no one is going to harm him.

-D. D.

Twin Beds for the Dolls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY little maiden wants to know how to sew, knit, crochet. So many pretty things that are also useful can be made.

Since it may seem uninteresting to work on samples, why not learn by making a pretty outfit for the dolls' beds?

The beds may be made of cardboard cracker boxes. Pull the ends outside for headboard and footboard. Reinforce each end with cardboard after you have rounded the edges and made the floorboard a little lower than the headboard. Use good mucilage.

At the 10-cent store you can get paint for the beds. Brown is a good choice as it will give the effect of wood and will not be out of harmony with any color scheme you may decide upon in the dressing of the beds.

The box will hold the night-time pillows when the day bolster is in use, also extra bedding.

White cloth is the first requisite, to be hemmed for sheets. A wide hem at the top, a narrow one at the bottom, and very tiny ones at the sides will be necessary. It is well to make the sheets and the blankets fall only halfway to the floor at the sides of the bed. The spread should almost touch the floor when the bed is made.

For the pillows, cut any bit of cretonne or similar stout material and make bags to fill with cut-up rags or dried grasses, or, if possible, sweet-smelling balsam. Sew up the seams on the wrong side, leaving one end open. Finish with over-and-over sewing when the pillows are stuffed. About one-sixth of the length of the bed is to be covered by a pillow.

Now you will make the white pillow slips. They will need a hem at the open end. Make them large enough to be put on easily. After seaming and hemming them on the wrong side, turn them and put in the pillow. You will probably tell Dolly that you mean to work a tiny monogram in the corner when you have learned a few simple embroidery stiches.

It will be fun to make the soft blankets. Domett flannel is suitable, unless you find some fine French flannel in the piece bag. Cut the same size as the sheets and baste a tiny hem all around. Then make a running-stitch of white silkateen over the basting, to finish.

The tiny puffs will be your next work. Cheesecloth is used for this. (You may make a silk one, some day.) Cut two pieces and a layer of wadding for each puff. The wadding must be a little smaller than the outside. Baste these together.

The tufting is done with silkateen, white or to match your color scheme. Use a large needle and, with double silkateen, sew through, down and up at the same point, at regular intervals. With a lead pencil you may designate by dots where you want the little tufts to be placed. On the right side tie each set of threads together. Trim to a pretty length. The tying will keep Dolly's puff smooth even when it is washed. Baste the edges together and finish as you did the blankets, with a running-stitch of silkateen.

Now we will plan for the day roll and the spread. The material for the spread must be cut long enough to turn over the bolster roll. You will find a cardboard roll of the right size in the house or you can make a roll of cloth.

A Dainty Spread

The spread should be a work of art. Dainty white material to use over a rectangle of your chosen color is always a good choice. Since the spread is to turn over the bolster, the rolled-edge finish would be pretty. Roll the edge between your thumb and forefinger and sew the silkateen over and over, quite closely as you go. Keep the roll ready a little ahead of your sewing, all the way around. If you prefer, you may baste the edges and finish with a running stitch, as you did the blankets.

Treasure Hunt: in the Music Room

Find a hidden instrument in each sentence.

1. Were you eighth or ninth on the list?
2. You are to take command, Olin.
3. She said we could rummage in the attic.
4. "Philip, I anoint thee bishop."
5. Don't hold the parcel longer.
6. Is the new lily red or yellow?
7. They were all Utes and Sioux.
8. Shall I bring a goose or gander?
9. Give it to Mac or Nettie.
10. I like your new turban, Josephine.

Key to Tool Chest Treasure Hunt: Rake, file, saw, shears, level, hammer, spade, trowel, shovel, wrench.

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Late November in London

MRS. WINKS untied her hessian apron and pushed it into a drawer. It was dark in the office building, the frail light of a November day was almost blotted out by a thick white fog that hung over the city; yet an ingrained sense of economy prompted her to grope for her hat and coat, and to put them on before a tiny square of glass, without switching on the light. Mechanically she poked her hair beneath the straw brim, paused a moment to push the scrubbing brush and pail further under the sink; and then, picking up a thin leather bag, made her way down the wooden stairs and out into the road.

She had finished her morning's work and was not due at her other job until four o'clock. She had three hours in which to have a scrap of lunch and amuse herself. The cold damp air tingled in her eyes as she hurried along the pavement. She always hurried, whether she needed to or not; it was an anxious little habit she had acquired many years ago, and it sent her feet half trotting although she did not realize it.

At the corner was a newsman with a poster hanging from his waist. "PRINCESS MAY BE DELAYED BY FOG," Mrs. Winks read, and pushing open a door made her way into an overheated café.

She sat in her corner, enjoying the warmth and light as long as she could. When she came out into the road again, the poster had changed to two words: "PRINCESS HERE."

* * *

ALL THE MORNING Mrs. Winks's thoughts had been running in unusual channels. Perhaps it was the fantastic city, appearing and disappearing in the fog, with the lights of the vehicles moving like great amber eyes in search of something, and a queer silence everywhere as though the place had muffled itself against the cold. So it had been on the day, forty-two years ago, when she had first seen London, arriving at the great station in Victoria and looking round in utter bewilderment at the crowds as they hurried and pushed their way through the dim light and the steam. She had expected they would be at the carriage door to meet her, but the faces that came peering anxiously about were those of strangers. And so she had sat down on the box which held her wedding things and waited. Forty-two years ago, and it might have been yesterday! She remembered how the fingers of the great clock jerked from minute to minute, and the way in which the boy with the basket of magazines stared at her as he marched up and down.

They had been delayed by the fog. They had been two hours coming a matter of three miles. John shouldered her box as if it had been nothing.

"Mind and keep it right way up," she had warned him.

* * *

THE CLOCK IN St. Martin's spire struck two. The Princess was due to arrive at Victoria at three. Mrs. Winks dodged between the pedestrians, waiting for their buses; and, crossing Trafalgar Square, she passed under the arch into the Mall. Over the park, with its lamps already lit, the fog spread like a silver veil embroidered with golden jewels. Mrs. Winks wondered why people grumbled at it—it was lovely in her eyes. She jogged along beneath the plane trees, knowing that the Palace lay somewhere ahead.

Around the Victoria Memorial she made out a crowd of figures, with mounted police riding backward and forward. Mrs. Winks was small, smaller than most, and the crowd had a double line of police in front of it. She decided to take up her stand on the steps of the Memorial and hope for the best.

For half an hour she strained to watch a yard of roadway along which the Princess would come; and then she settled down, telling herself she would keep her strength for the great moment. As she did so, a cheer rose from the crowd on her right.

"What is it?" she asked, balancing on her toes, and grasping the first arm she found.

"Their Majesties," answered a man. "Didn't you see them in the car? They're on their way to Victoria. Optimists, I call them, if they think she'll arrive at three."

The crowd gave a sudden rush and Mrs. Winks rushed with it. There was a mild clash with the lines of police, and then a settling down again round the gate through which the Princess would pass. Mrs. Winks looked back at the place she had vacated on the steps. It was useless returning to it now.

"Ask the front row kindly to remove their hats," observed a humorist.

"Helmets," corrected someone, and there was a little laugh. Mrs. Winks was enjoying herself. "They must have their jokes," she remarked.

She was wedged up against the back of a large person in a plaid coat.

"Ask the constable's horse to kneel down," tried the humorist again.

"It can't," said someone, and there was another laugh.

* * *

MRS. WINKS TURNED her face away from the plaid coat to the Palace. It was strange how dark it looked. Seated in the cab forty-two years ago, John had slipped his hand through her arm and whispered: "We've put a lighted lamp in every window!" It had looked like a fairy palace when they drew up at the door, and the damp pavement had shone like gold.

From far away a sound came, a little tinkling sound that turned to a cheer as it drew nearer. The crowd wedged together more tightly. Mrs. Winks tiptoed against the plaid coat.

"Here they are!" cried a tall man. "She's in the second car. That's her, waving."

"Hooray, hooray!" shouted Mrs. Winks.

For a moment or two she remained where she was, and then the crowd gave way behind and she wandered off among the straggling groups.

"It's to be hoped the fog lifts for the wedding," observed a young woman, straightening her hat.

Mrs. Winks nodded, remembering the sunshine that had greeted her as she stepped from the church porch on John's arm.

"Happy's the bride as the sun shines on!" she quoted almost gayly.

For a little while she stood looking up at the Palace; and then, remembering that she had to be in Kensington by four, hurried away up Constitution Hill.

D. A. L.

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A President Ropes His Trunks

IN THE afternoon before the departure, Lincoln came down to his law office to examine some papers. Then he threw himself on the sofa, and there was silence for a time.

"Billy, how long have we been together?"

"Over sixteen years."

"We've never had a cross word during all that time, have we?"

"No, indeed, we have not."

Lincoln then recalled some incidents of his early practice, gathered up a bundle of books and papers, and started to leave, but paused at the signboard which swung on its rusty hinges at the foot of the stairway.

"Billy, let it hang there undisturbed. Give our clients to understand that the election of a president makes no change in the firm of Lincoln and Herndon. If I live, I'm coming back some time, and then we'll go right on practising law as if nothing had ever happened."

As the two men went home together, he said: "I am sick of office holding already, and I shudder when I think of the tasks that are still ahead." That evening at the hotel office, Lincoln himself wrote the labels for his trunks: "A. Lincoln, White House, Washington, D. C." Then he roped the trunks with his own hands.

And why not? Why should he strike a new attitude because he is about to take over the leadership of the State? His own native dignity, which is so perfect a counterpoise to his general sense of the dignity of mankind, will unquestionably sustain him at the White House; but is there any reason why he should give up the practice of doing his own chores because he has become President of the United States, and because a hotel porter and one or two other quidnuncs are scrutinizing his actions? Is there any reason for taking down the old signboard at the law office because some one may think it improper that the President's name should hang at the street corner to attract clients? Who feels this way cannot offend him and those whose opinions he respects will understand his motives.—From "Lincoln," by EMIL LUDWIG. Translated from the German by EDEN and CEDAR PAUL. (Boston: Little Brown.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HEAD OF A GIRL," *by Vermeer of Delft (oil on canvas, 17in. by 14½in.): The Property of Mr. C. A. Boughton Knight*

THIS "Head of a Girl" is now known to the world, for the first time, as likely to have been painted by Vermeer of Delft. It is in the Commemorative Exhibition of Art Treasures of the Midlands, with which the civic Art Gallery of Birmingham is celebrating its fiftieth year. No authoritative attribution had been given to the picture until it was seen by Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith, keeper of the Birmingham Gallery. It is the property of Mr. C. A. Boughton Knight, one of the many Midland collectors who have lent their treasures to the exhibition.

It has been said of Vermeer that he was a painter whose eyes were the clearest that ever have been, and the truth of that remark is evident in this beautiful picture. There is, indeed, an unforgettable quality of greatness in it. It demonstrates also the truth: that the greatest works of art are also the simplest. Nothing could be simpler than the linen which graces the girl's head, the plain bodice that covers her shoulders, the sweetness and innocence of her serene little face with its wonderful expression of vitality. The brushwork is simple, too, and is in that firm smooth texture, fine almost as spun silk, which distinguishes nearly all Vermeer's late work. Just as simple is the lighting: we see the full face of the girl in the light of common day, not in that strange, dim obscurity which is so often characteristic of the old masters. Vermeer must have loved painting this head and he has made us in turn love it now, after the passage of nearly three hundred years.

No painter in the whole history of art achieved an elegance more rare or a more gentle luminosity, allied with brilliant clarity of vision, in the painting of girls' heads than Vermeer. It is difficult to think of any other painter as a possible rival for the attribution of this picture. Sir Peter Lely alone perhaps approached him, and it is curious that this picture is in a scale of color which we associate more readily with Lely than with Vermeer. The flesh tones are a dull grayish pink, the bodice is of an almost somber shade of green, and the background a neutral tint. There is nothing of Vermeer's love of lemon yellows and liquid blues and greens. We have only to consider the marvelous clarity of the face, however, to feel convinced that it could not have been from Lely's hand.

The attribution gains greatly in interest and value, because of all the Dutch masters of the first rank Vermeer is perhaps the one of whom we know least. Recognition of his greatness is comparatively recent. For two hundred years, he was almost unknown. His pictures were sold as the work of Peter de Hooch, Metsu, and other more popular painters; and of his known work in public and private collections today there are probably fewer than forty examples.

L. B. P.

"Paper! Paper!"

A THING happened the other evening that charmed and captivated me. I was journeying in the express on my way from Melbourne to Sydney. The train was gliding slowly past an up-country siding. Not a house was in sight. Far as the eye could see was nothing but the dense virgin bush, with just a rough track thridding its way among the giant trees. Suddenly I heard a tremendous shouting. Looking quickly out, I saw a little boy—a typical child of the bush—standing by the siding, with his hands to his mouth, yelling at the pitch of his voice: "Paper! Paper! Paper!" Some of the passengers, more accustomed to this kind of thing than I was, instantly flung up the windows, and threw out copies of the Age and of the Argus. And as I looked out of the carriage window I saw the little fellow—his face wreathed in satisfied smiles—gather up the papers, tuck them under his arm, and set off along the tortuous and dusty track among the trees toward the tiny settlement of which I could just see the smoke over the distant hills.

Now, this, as I have said, greatly interested me, and plunged me into a whirl of pleasant thought. Why did the people of that small settlement want the paper, and send the boy right down to the express to shout for it? Why could Bulman's Gully not be satisfied with Bulman's Gully? Why could Horseshoe Creek not be content with Horseshoe Creek? What do they want the paper for? The same phenomenon is nowhere to be seen beyond the limits of humanity. The sparrows of Australia show no spark of interest in their poorer kindred on the London house-tops. Our Tasmanian rabbits are coldly indifferent to the fate of their furry brethren on the mainland. The African lions never bother their heads about the tigers of Bengal. The brown kangaroos of our Australian wilds do not pine for tidings of the fallow deer on the upland lawns and in the forest glades of England. But with man it is quite otherwise. He must have his paper, and, even if he be buried in the deepest seclusion of the Never-Never Country, he will contrive some way of obtaining it. . . .

As I watched that little urchin from outback setting off along the dusty and rut-riddled track with his papers, each page crammed with cablegrams from everywhere, I saw all the nations on the face of the earth tramping in stately and imposing procession along that lonely path. It was one of the most gorgeous pageants that I have ever gazed upon. White men and black men, brown men and yellow men, pale men and swarthy men; men of the prairie and men of the veldt; men of the city and men of the woods; men from the deserts and men from the snows; men of all tribes and tongues, of all latitudes and languages, swept in their millions past the swaying blue-gums and vanished over the ridge! I beheld splendid empires, ancient dynasties, rising republics; all pouring their pulsing life, by means of these newspapers, into every little hut and homestead in that isolated settlement. It was grand! And more than this I saw. For it seemed to me that, just as a puddle may reflect a planet, I had mirrored in this rural idyll one of the most impressive and suggestive mysteries that the universe can hold.—From "Mountains in the Mist," by F. W. BOREHAM. (New York: The Abingdon Press.)

God Immer Nabij en Bereikbaar

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

IN HET vijf en vijftigste hoofdstuk van Jesaja lezen wij: „Zoekt den Heere terwijl Hij te vinden is, roept Hem aan terwijl Hij nabij is." Menig bezwaard hart, vol verlangen naar God en Zijn hulp, heeft deze woorden overdacht en zich afgevraagd wanneer God nabij is en waar Hij gevonden zou kunnen worden.

In het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* verklaart Mrs. Eddy op bladzijde 476 het volgende: „In de goddelijke Wetenschap zijn God en de werkelijke mensch, als goddelijk Beginsel en idee, niet te scheiden." Waar „God en de werkelijke mensch" niet te scheiden zijn, is voorzeker God den mensch immer nabij. De lijdende menschheid is zich van deze stellige waarheid echter niet bewust, omdat zij even onkundig is van God als van den werkelijken mensch. Jezus verklaarde, dat God Geest is. Johannes omschreef Hem als Liefde, en beiden noemden zij God den Vader van den mensch.

Wanneer wij ons indenken, dat God Geest is, zien wij dat Hij almachtig, alles-vervullend en onlichamelijk is. Ditzelfde is waar, wanneer wij Hem omschrijven als Liefde; wij zouden er dan het begrip aan kunnen toevoegen van de teederheid en bescherming, door dit woord opgeroepen. Wat zou dichter bij goddelijke Liefde kunnen zijn dan haar idee, de werkelijke mensch? Wat zou het beeld en de gelijkenis Gods, gelijk de Bijbel ons den mensch doet kennen, dichter nabij kunnen zijn dan de groote Schepper van den mensch?

Deze lijn van denken volgende, wordt ons de heerlijke waarheid duidelijk, dat God te allen tijde gevonden kan worden en ons immer nabij is,—kortom, dat Hij in alle eeuwigheid en onafgebroken alomtegenwoordig is. God kunnen wij heden,—op ditzelfde oogenblik,—vinden, telkens wanneer ons hart zich ootmoedig tot Hem wendt en met begrip en oprechtheid bidt. Christus Jezus heeft gesproken: „Zoekt, en gij zult vinden; klopt, en u zal opengedaan worden." De ervaring van vele Christian Scientisten bewijst hoe practisch en waar deze bemoedigende verklaring is. Zij toch ondervinden, dat Gods nabijzijn waarneembaar wordt zoodra de mensch begint te beseffen het kind van God te zijn.

Wat ook het probleem wezen moge, waarvoor wij geplaatst zijn, zij het krankheid, zonde, armoede of leed,—Christian Science leert ons, dat het vóór alles noodig is God te zoeken, Hem aan te roepen, met andere woorden, uit te gaan naar Zijn hulp en steun, en in Zijn liefde, wijsheid en macht datgene te vinden wat noodig is om het vraagstuk op te lossen en de harmonie te herstellen.

God vinden wij door geestelijk begrijpen. Zijn nabij-zijn wordt ons practisch duidelijk door het wetenschappelijk begrip van het zijn, dat met groote klaarheid tot de wereld gekomen is door de leer van Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science. In dit juiste begrijpen beseffen wij, dat God nimmer afwezig is, nimmer ver van ons, en dat, waar wij vermaand worden Hem aan te roepen „terwijl Hij nabij is," wij inderdaad vermaand worden Hem voortdurend aan te roepen, omdat Hij altijd nabij is.

Dit bestendig zoeken naar God en gemeenschap oefenen met Hem kan samengaan met de meest actieve toestand in de menschelijke ervaring; het is inderdaad onafscheidbaar van het meest zegenbrengende en machtige in des menschen ervaring. Wijsheid, onderscheidingsvermogen en intelligentie worden in goddelijk Gemoed gevonden. Om waarlijk te slagen in ons ondernemen moeten deze eigenschappen een groote plaats innemen in ons denken. Eerlijkheid, vriendelijkheid, kracht en volharding zijn in goddelijk Gemoed te vinden. Willen wij in onze dagelijksche, menschelijke aangelegenheden deze eigenschappen tot uiting brengen, dan moet ons denken gericht zijn op het Beginsel, waarin zij gevonden kunnen worden.

In den volmaakten schepper van het werkelijk, geestelijk heelal zijn ongetwijfeld alle gezondheid en heerschappij te vinden. Wanneer wij dus een beter begrip van gezondheid, een ruimer besef van activiteit van noode hebben, moeten wij deze zoeken in het goddelijk Gemoed, in hetwelk zij nabij zijn en bereikbaar. De Psalmdichter spreekt ons van God „die al uwe ongerechtigheid vergeeft, die alle uwe krankheden geneest," en Jesaja brengt ons de belofte, dat, als gevolg van vriendelijkheid en gerechtigheid „uwe genezing zal snellijk uitspruiten."

Naarmate meer en meer in het menschelijk bewustzijn daagt, dat God en de mensch niet gescheiden kunnen worden, brengt deze overtuiging ons een gevoel van moed, van vertrouwen en vrede. Het begrip dat God nabij en bereikbaar is, schenkt de overtuiging dat bescherming, leiding en bestuur evenzeer nabij en bereikbaar zijn. De geloofwijze gescheiden te zijn van gezondheid, onvoldoende bedeeld te zijn met intelligentie en schamel voorzien te zijn van het noodige, wijkt voor intelligent begrijpen van en gehoorzamen aan den éénen God, die immer nabij is en immer bereikbaar.

Zelfzucht, stoffelijkheid, vrees en gebrek aan liefde zijn het, die God ver weg en van weinig practisch nut, en de machtige en zegenende eigenschappen van het goddelijk Beginsel afwezig en onbereikbaar doen schijnen. Derhalve moeten onze gedachten voortdurend vervuld zijn van liefde en vriendelijkheid, van geestelijk-gezindheid en intelligentie, of, in de woorden van Mrs. Eddy, voorkomend in *Pulpit and Press* (blz. 4): „Gij hebt eenvoudig en wetenschappelijk een stellig besef wakker te houden van uw eenzijn met uw goddelijke oorsprong, en dit dagelijks te veraanschouwelijken." Aldus zullen wij bewijzen, dat God, wanneer wij Hem biddend aanroepen, immer bereikbaar is,—immer nabij.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

God Always Near and Available

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE fifty-fifth chapter of Isaiah it reads, "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near." Many a troubled heart, longing to find God and His help, has pondered that statement, and questioned when God is near and where He may be found.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy states on page 476, "In divine Science, God and the real man are inseparable as divine Principle and idea." Since "God and the real man are inseparable," surely God is always near to man. But troubled humanity does not know that positive fact, because it understands neither God nor the real man. Jesus defined God as Spirit. John defined Him as Love, and both spoke of Him as the Father of man.

When we think of God as Spirit we think of Him as omnipotent, all-pervading, and incorporeal. The same is true when we define Him as Love, with the added thought of tenderness and protection that word implies. What could be closer to divine Love than its idea, the real man? What could be nearer to the image and likeness of God, as the Bible defines man, than man's great originator?

Thus reasoning, we see the glorious fact that God may be found at all times, is always near; in short, is omnipresent eternally and uninterruptedly. God may be found today, this minute, whenever the humble heart turns toward Him with intelligence, sincerity, and prayer. Christ Jesus said, "Seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." This reassuring statement is being proved practical and true in the experience of many Christian Scientists. They are finding that God's nearness appears as soon as one begins to realize that he is a child of God.

Whatever problem may confront one, be it sickness, sin, poverty, or grief, Christian Science teaches that the first need is to seek God, to call upon Him, that is, to reach out for His help and support and to find in His love, wisdom, and might the qualities which are needed to solve the problem and restore harmony.

God is found through spiritual understanding. His nearness becomes practically apparent through the scientific concept of being which has come to the world with great clarity through the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. With this right understanding we realize that God is never absent, is never far away, and that when we are admonished to call upon Him "while he is near," we are, in effect, being admonished to call upon Him continuously, because He is always near.

This constant seeking for and communing with God is compatible with the most active human experience; indeed, it is inseparable from the most beneficent and effective human experience. Wisdom, judgment, and intelligence are found in divine Mind. For true success, all business requires thought to be closely identified with these qualities. Integrity, kindness, strength, and perseverance are to be found in divine Principle. Thus in order that we may express these qualities in daily human affairs our thinking must be held to Principle, wherein they are to be found.

Surely in the perfect creator of the real, spiritual universe are all health and dominion found. Thus, when the need is for a better sense of health, a greater realization of activity, we must seek them in the divine Mind in which they are near and available. The Psalmist speaks of God "who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases;" and Isaiah promises that as a result of kindness and righteousness "thine health shall spring forth speedily."

As, more and more, the inseparability of God and man dawns upon human consciousness, that conviction brings to us a sense of courage, confidence, and peace. A sense of God as near and available brings the certainty of near and available protection, guidance, and government. The belief of being separated from health, inadequately supplied with intelligence, and poorly provisioned gives way before intelligent understanding of and obedience to the one near and available God.

It is selfishness, materiality, fear, and lack of love, which make God seem far off and unattainable; which make the strong and helpful qualities of divine Principle seem absent and unavailable. Thus we need constantly to keep our thoughts filled with love and kindness, spirituality and intelligence. In the words of Mrs. Eddy, as given in her book "Pulpit and Press" (p. 4), "You have simply to preserve a scientific, positive sense of unity with your divine source, and daily demonstrate this." Thus we prove that God is always available; when prayerfully called upon, always near.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Hurdy-Gurdy

WHERE is the music gone that shook
its scarlet tunes into the village?
Has it died as falls the mountain brook
after the pasture's patient tillage?

The songs that stirred me in the spring
and cranked along the square in summer
diminished with the southward swing
of pigeon wings toward seasons warmer.

Has the sudden melody that rose
above the truck-wracked pavement perished?
Are the thin and tinkling sounds ice-closed
that were, with evening, strangely cherished?

FRANCES FROST.

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Lapland Sunrise

THE Lapland express leaves Stockholm at 6:30 in the evening, which at this time of the year is several hours after dark, and it was not until the next morning, between nine and ten o'clock, that the landscape became visible; yet the first signs of dawn come wonderfully early in these northern latitudes, considering how near we are to the land of perpetual night. By eight o'clock in the morning one has a suspicion that the sun is somewhere far, far below the horizon. By nine o'clock the suspicion deepens into a certainty, and by ten o'clock on your side of the arctic circle, where I found myself early on the morning after leaving Stockholm, the tiniest rim of the sun may be seen peering above the horizon, as though uncertain whether it were worth while to go the rest of the way or not.

I wish I had counted the number of minutes he required to fairly get above the horizon after showing his first segment. I remember that once in Iceland I timed the setting sun, and it took him just seven minutes to sink below the horizon. You remember how in the tropics he plumps down and up, as we have seen him in South America and in India. For a shrewd Yankee guess I would say that it takes Phoebus from fifteen to twenty minutes to really rise and shake out his golden locks in Lapland, in wintertime.

The day was a short one, at least the daylight day—not more than six hours in length; but what a glorious day it was! The fairies were at work while I slept and trimmed every twig and pine needle and every spray on every bush with thick, white rime. Once in a lifetime one sees such a sight in America, and then not in its perfection. In Sweden it is an everyday occurrence, but it is always inexpressibly lovely. So lavish are these frosty decorations that no humblest stump or fence rail is omitted. It is no little layer of frost either that you have to examine with the microscope in order to see its beauties, but a thick and heavy fringe, often fully two inches deep. Neither is it an evanescent creation, for, as the low-running sun is not very powerful, it does not melt until well along toward high noon, and there is no wind to dissipate it. Even when this glory of the morning frost is gone, the snow still remains on all the larger branches of the trees, and one misses only the fine tracery of the frost, which brings out in marvelous black and white the wonders of this rarely beautiful scene.—From "The Charm of Scandinavia," by FRANCIS E. CLARK and SYDNEY A. CLARK. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Trading Today Devoted Mostly to Specialties

Commodity and Money Markets

Leading Stocks Move in Narrow Price Channel

Specialties Rise Moderately and Standard Issues Mostly Unchanged

By Forrest Price

Anybody looking for specialties? They are about the only thing making any noise in the stock market these days.

Business was not quite so brisk today in Wall Street. Still, total sales aggregated about 800,000 shares. Which is not so bad for a specialty market.

It was rather difficult at times to tell whether the major movement of prices was up or down.

There were numerous good gains, nearly a score of stocks rising to new highs for the year. Losses seemed somewhat scattered.

Gotham Silk Hosiery, which has been on the toboggan lately, dropped 3½ more today to a new low for the year. Libby Owens Glass was off 2⅝ at one time. American Telephone dropped a point and then regained more than its loss. Norwalk Tire preferred was off 2. Union Pacific lost 1¼ and recovered most of the loss.

Homestake Mining climbed 13 points. Hat Corporation preferred gained 3. U. S. Smelting moved up about 4 points. Liquid Carbonic gained 2⅝. American Can rose more than 2 points to a new high.

Then there were numerous other gainers, advances amounting to more than a point each.

Traders in bonds just waited. It was an apathetic market. Gains and losses were about even, but business was so light as to make it difficult to observe a price trend.

Among the commodities cotton was irregular, the closing showing small net advances. There was profit taking in the grains. Corn had a sharp rally.

The man in the street presumably does not take much interest in scrap prices. Most people probably do not know what they signify. Well, the steel industry knows. And as the steel trade and its affiliates form the basis of business generally it is important to know that steel scrap prices had the sharpest advance last week since 1929.

The advance in steel scrap prices, according to the magazine Steel, has bolstered confidence of steel men that recent improvement will continue.

And also it is interesting to know that the volume of steel operations throughout the nation has increased for the seventh consecutive week.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—The stock market acted a little tired today and leading issues were inclined to move cautiously.

At the same time few shares were subjected to undue pressure, and scattered specialties again exemplified the selectivity of operations by pushing into higher ground.

Trading was dull in the early hours. Washington was being watched closely for stimulating news which was expected to appear momentarily.

Shares of American Can, Briggs, International Business Machines and Wilson & Co. preferred, got up major fractions to more than a point to new year's tops. Homestake Mining gained 10 on a single transfer. U. S. Smelting was better, but American Smelting lost about a point.

Few Good Gainers

Liquid Carbonic, Evans Products and U. S. Rubber first preferred advanced 1 to 2.

The utilities, including Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey and American Water Works were slightly higher, as were Case, International Harvester, Schenley, National Distillers, Goodyear, Howe Sound, Aviation Corp. and Johns-Manville.

A loss of some 2 points was suffered by Radio preferred B. Small declines were registered by Chrysler, General Motors, Standard Oils of New Jersey and California, U. S. Steel, Union Pacific, N. Y. Central and a number of others.

The American Iron & Steel Institute estimated current steel output at 32.7 per cent of capacity, contrasted with 28.8 last week. The U. S. Steel Corp. also reported shipments of finished products in November totaled 366,119 tons, compared with 343,962 in October and 430,358 in November last year.

Bond Trading Sluggish

The bond market continued to reflect today the slowing of investment and trading interest which began to manifest itself near the end of the last week.

Price movements covered a usually small area, and in the secondary divisions the gains and losses were about even. High-grade issues were generally firm although U. S. Governments ruled a shade lower in the early dealings.

A few of the industrial loans had a fair following, and several of the electric power and communications loans were slightly improved.

Santa Fe 4s were up a little at 106, as were Great Northern 4s at 75¼, St. Paul 5s at 23, New York Central 5s at 65⅛, Northern Pacific 4s at 101½, Shell Union Oil 5s at 102¾ and Western Union 5s at 86½.

Such obligations as Armour 4½s, Canadian Pacific debentures, Erie 5s, North American 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Railways 4s and Southern Pacific 4½s were offered a little below the Saturday finals.

Gains ranging from ½ to 1½ points marked some loans of Argentina, Germany, Japan and Italy, the last named scoring the best advance. British 5½s were down ⅜ at 113⅛.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP)—There were 9315 bales of wool offered at the auction sales today, including one bale of Punta Arenas, and of this amount 8336 were sold. The tone was good, and all lines sold well at firm limits. Withdrawals were few. This series of auctions will end tomorrow.

Interstate Dept. Stores

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Sales of Interstate Department Stores in November amounted to $1,782,134 compared with $1,830,700 in the like month last year.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 10	Last Dec. 8
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	400	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7½
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	500	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	..
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	200	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8¾
9⅜	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7	7	7	..
113	91¾	3†	Air Reduction	300	112¼	111¾	112¼	111⅞
3¾	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	400	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
23⅞	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	2200	18⅞	18½	18½	18
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	6½	6½	6½	..
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	700	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
23⅛	15	.30b	Alleghany Steel	200	19	18¾	18¾	..
160¾	115½	6	Allied Chem	300	135	135	135	135
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis-Chalmers	500	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15½
58⅝	39	2	Amerada	200	48½	48⅜	48½	48¼
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	500	15⅜	14½	15⅜	14¼
72⅞	46½	..	Am Crystal Sug pf	30	54	53⅞	54	52¾
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	25⅜	25	25	24⅝
116¼	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	110	116¾	116¼	116¾	116
108¾	90¼	4†	Am Can	5400	108¾	106¾	107	106½
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	17½	17½	17½	18¼
56½	22	..	Am Car & Ppf	100	39	39	39	40
70½	46¼	3†	Am Chicle	400	70⅝	70	70⅜	70¼
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	800	33	32⅜	33⅜	33⅜
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	200	2	2	2	..
10½	4⅜	..	Am European	100	4½	4½	4½	..
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Power	600	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
30	11⅜	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	14¼	14	14	14
25	11	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	11¾	11	11	11⅞
42½	17⅜	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	25	24⅜	25	25
10	3¼	..	Am Ice	500	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
45¼	25⅜	6	Am Ice pf	500	27	27	27	..
11	4¾	..	Am International	400	6⅞	6½	6½	..
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	600	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18⅜
74⅝	35½	..	Am Loco pf	200	46⅜	46	46⅜	46
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	8	8	8	..
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7
27⅜	12⅞	..	Am Metal	700	15⅜	15	15⅛	15½
12¼	3½	..	Am Power & Lt	900	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
26¼	10¾	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6½ pf	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	1500	15⅜	15½	15⅝	15⅝
28⅛	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	5200	20⅜	20⅛	20⅞	20⅝
73⅜	2⅛	..	Am Seating	200	5¼	5	5¼	..
2⅜	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	100	¾	¾	¾	⅞
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	20½	20½	20½	20½
51¼	30¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5500	38	36½	37¼	37⅜
125	90	7	Am Smelt & R pf	400	122	120½	122	119¼
104¼	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	104¼	104	104	103½
26½	10¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
92	59⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	400	92	90	92	..
44½	37	2†	Am Stores	100	44½	44½	44½	..
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	2400	67	66⅝	66¼	66⅜
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	2400	67	66⅜	66¼	66¼
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	1800	110	108	109⅜	109
28⅜	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	130	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
27⅜	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	400	14½	14¼	14½	13¾
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	63	63	63	..
17⅜	7	..	Am Woolen	500	8¼	8	8⅛	8½
38⅜	36	..	Am Woolen pf	200	39	39	39	39
4¼	1	h	Am Writ Pap	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
9	3¾	..	Ana Zinc Lead&S	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
17⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	7800	12⅜	11¼	11½	11½
17⅜	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
24¾	13⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	400	19	18½	19	18½
106	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	180	106	105½	106	..
39½	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	500	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
101½	76m	7	Armour Del pf	100	101½	101½	101½	101½
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill A	15700	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
71¼	46¼	..	Armour Ill pr pf	900	68	67	68	66½
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
10¼	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11½
81½	46	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	76	76	76	..
40½	79½	.50b	Asso Oil	100	31½	31	31	..
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	4800	55½	54½	53⅜	54⅜
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	300	88½	88¼	88½	88¼
54½	26¾	..	Atl Coast Line	2200	36⅜	34¾	35⅝	35
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1700	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	24⅞
55½	35¼	2b	Atlas Powder	200	43½	43¼	43¼	..
106⅜	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	106¾	106¾	106¾	..
16¼	5½	..	Atlas Tack	500	8½	8	8½	8
57⅜	16½	2	Auburn Auto	1100	26½	26	26	26
16⅜	6	..	Austin Nichols	600	14½	14½	14½	14½
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3800	6¼	6	6	5⅝

—B—

18	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	1800	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2200	15⅛	14⅜	14¾	15
33⅜	18	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	18	18	18	..
46¼	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	40¼	40	40¼	..
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	100	5	5	5	..
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1700	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	100	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	3500	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16⅜
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	800	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16½
49½	24⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	5200	31⅜	30⅝	31	30¾
82	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	400	66⅞	66¼	66⅞	67
16⅛	6	..	Blaw Knox	800	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9½
109	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	100	104½	104½	104½	..
56¼	28	..	Blumenthal pf	40	29½	29	29½	..
11¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	2500	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	10½
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	800	58⅝	58⅛	58⅞	58½
92¼	76	4†	Bon Ami A	10	92¼	92¼	92¼	..
28¼	19¾	1.60†	Borg Warner	3400	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	28⅜
3	⅞	h	Botany Mills A pf	100	1½	1½	1½	..
26½	12	1†	Briggs Mfg	5400	26⅛	25⅛	26	25
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	3800	42¼	41⅜	41⅞	42⅜
97	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	900	94½	91¾	93¾	95
58⅛	33¼	6	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	36⅜	36¼	36⅝	..
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	800	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	..
14	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	8⅜	8¼	8¼	..
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	62	62	62	61
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	1400	5⅜	5	5¼	5⅜
44	16	..	Budd Wheel pf	130	32	31	31	31
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	460	10½	10	10⅛	10
19⅜	10½	.40†	Burroughs Add	800	15½	15¼	15½	15¼
6	3¼	h	Bush Term deb	100	5	5	5	..
15¾	5¼	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	30	12½	12½	12½	..
3¼	1½	..	Bute Cop & Zinc	300	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	..
4¾	1⅜	..	Butterick	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	7⅞
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	800	19⅞	19¼	19¼	18⅞

—C—

44¾	18⅜	1½	Calif Packing	500	38	38	38	..
1¾	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	1800	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	1400	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	700	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
56½	48½	3	Canada South'n 6	10	52	52	52	..
18¼	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	2200	12	11⅞	12	12
86⅜	35	..	Case Thresh	3100	55¼	54	54¼	54¼
89†	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	10	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	..
35½	23	1†	Caterpillar Trac	3800	34¾	34	34⅜	33
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	2900	30¼	29⅛	30⅛	29⅝
5⅞	1⅛	h	Celotex Co	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
4	1	h	Celotex vtc	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	490	17⅜	16½	17⅜	17¼
37⅛	18⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	800	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	23¼
12⅜	5½	..	Century Ribbon	100	11	11	11	11
102	82	7	Century Rib pf	10	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	7200	43	41½	42¼	41½
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	280	30¾	30	30½	..
44⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	900	44¼	44¼	44¼	44⅜
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3400	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	44⅜
5½	1⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2	2	2	..
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	600	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	800	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅛
28	8¼	..	Chi & West pf	300	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
9⅞	3⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	900	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
28⅝	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	21¾	21½	21¾	21½
6¼	2	h	Chi Reck Isl & P	600	2	2	2	..
8	2	h	Chi RI&P 6%	180	2½	2½	2½	2¾
11⅜	3¾	..	Childs Company	300	7	6¾	6¾	..
60⅜	29¼	1†	Chrysler	8300	39⅞	39¼	39¾	39⅝
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	21½	21⅜	21½	21⅜
90½	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	160	90½	90	90	90
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores	600	1	⅞	⅞	..
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	300	½	½	½	..
5⅜	2¼	..	City Stores A	100	4	4	4	..
45	24½	1	Cluett Peabody	200	28	27	27	28½
18½	9⅜	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	700	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	200	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛
94	74	7	Collins & A pf	20	80	80	80	..
9	5	..	Colonial Bea Oil	90	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
32	10½	..	Colo F&I pf	10	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21½
33¼	13	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	16	16	16	..
30	11	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	12½	12½	12½	..
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	61700	64	63½	63½	..
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	2700	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
41⅜	21½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	700	39¾	39¼	39¼	39½
77¼	58	3.40†	Columbian Carb	500	73¼	72	73	73
39⅛	18⅝	2†	Comm Credit	2900	39½	38⅛	38⅜	38⅜
61	35¾	2†	Comm Inv Tr	2400	58¾	58	58¼	58½
114	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	112½	112½	112½	112¾
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3900	22⅞	21⅞	22	22¼
3¾	1	..	Comwlth & So	4500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
52¾	21½	6	Cofwith &S 6pf	100	32½	32½	32½	33¾
35⅝	22	1.60†	Congoleum Nairn	1800	34	33	34	33¼
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	200	4½	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
19⅝	10⅜	2g	Consol Film I pf	900	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18⅛
47⅜	21¼	3	Consol Gas	4100	23⅜	23	23¼	23
95	80	5	Consol Gas pf	200	84¼	83⅞	83⅞	..
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	1100	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	2400	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
2½	½	..	Consol Textile	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
13¾	6¼	..	Container A	600	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	400	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	800	1	⅞	⅞	1
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	45	45	45	..
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	2200	61¾	61	61¼	61¼
36¼	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	35¾	35½	35⅝	35¼
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	1600	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	900	66½	65¾	65¾	66⅜
150	135	7	Coty Prod pf	100	140	140	140	..
9⅞	3⅜	..	Crane	2100	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	400	35½	34⅞	34⅞	35
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	400	14	13¼	13¼	..
6⅝	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerbach	1800	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	4⅝
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	200	23¼	23	23¼	..
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
9⅞	3½	..	Cuba Am S pf	110	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
52⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	45⅜	45¾	45¾	46
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	800	22	21¾	22	22⅛
95⅜	43½	6g	Curtis Pub pf	200	93¾	93¾	93¾	94
5¼	2⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	3900	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3200	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	10⅛
91	75¼	7	Cutler Hammer	200	78½	75¾	78¼	..
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	400	17½	17½	17½	..

—D—

34½	10½	..	Deere & Co	2200	25⅜	24¾	24¾	24½
18¾	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	700	18⅛	18	18⅛	18
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	1200	43½	42⅛	43	42¼
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	2100	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	19
13¾	4⅛	..	Denver R G pf	100	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	..
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	70½	70½	70½	70½
55⅛	29	1¼†	Devoe & Ray A	200	52	52	52	52
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	200	25¾	25⅜	25¾	25½
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	..
46¾	32	2†	Dome Mines	1800	38	37½	37⅝	37½
23	11¾	1.20	Dominion Stores	800	12¼	12	12½	12
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	2500	24⅜	23¾	24½	23¾
103⅝	80	2.80†	du Pont de Nem	1900	98⅜	97½	98½	98½
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	104½	104¼	104¼	..

—E—

12¾	4½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	7	7	7	..
116½	79	4†	Eastman Kodak	800	112½	111½	112¼	112
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	142½	142½	142½	143
22½	12⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	900	18	17⅞	18	18
19¼	6	..	Eitingon Schild	300	8	8	8	..
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3300	27⅝	27½	27¼	27½
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	80	108½	108	108	108½
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	300	5	5	5	..
9¼	4¼	.10b	Elec & Mus Ind	5000	6¼	6¼	6¾	..
9⅜	2⅞	..	Elec Pow & Lt	600	3½	3	3	3
21	6⅝	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
52	34	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	47	47	47	47
1⅞	⅝	..	h Elk Horn Coal	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
128	120	7	Endicott John pf	60	127	127	127	..
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	400	13½	13⅜	13½	13½
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Bldg	200	5	5	5	5
24⅞	8⅜	..	Erie RR	500	13⅜	13	13⅜	..
28¾	14⅞	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	16⅞	16½	16⅞	..
14⅝	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	600	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11¾

27¼	9	..	Evans Products	7500	23	22⅛	23¾	21¼

—F—

3⅜	1	..	Fairbanks Co	230	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
12½	3¾	..	Fairbanks pf	300	7¾	7¼	7½	8⅛
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
65	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	63	63	63	..
107	52	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	60½	60½	60½	..
8¾	2⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
5⅜	2	..	Fed Screw W	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
4	1	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1
31	20	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	400	22½	22	22½	22
35⅜	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	600	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛	35¼
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	400	17¼	17	17	17⅛
87¼	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	300	86¾	86¾	86¾	87¼
66¼	54⅛	2½	First Nat Stores	700	62½	61⅞	62	62
25	15	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	25	25	25	25
17⅜	2	h	Follansbee B	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	100	9	9	9	9
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	25½	25½	25½	25½
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	800	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅝
63	20	..	Franklin Sim pf	20	41	41	41	40
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	1000	26¾	26	26	27
19⅜	5	..	Fuller 2pf	10	9	9	9	..

—G—

20	8½	..	Gamewell	30	10	10	10	10
43⅝	30	1¾	Gen Am Trans	300	37⅛	37	37	37½
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	100	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	..
14⅜

Commerce and Finance

Steel Trade Activity Rises for Seventh Consecutive Week

Business and Industry

Steel Trade Up For the Seventh Consecutive Week

Rate 28.8 P. C. Capacity—Tin-Plate Active With Scrap in Big Demand

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Business in the steel industry continues to improve and operations have increased for the seventh week in succession, the average for the week being 28.8 per cent of capacity.

Despite this show of betterment the eastern steel makers are barely able to hold their own in sales volume and it is presumed that the major improvement is in western and southern areas.

This is accounted for by the fact that western consumers such as the automobile makers and manufacturers of agricultural implements are the principal purchasers. It is the experience of the industry that better conditions in the West gradually work eastward.

Tin-Plate Active

Tin-plate continues to be one of the briskest commodities. Jobbers especially are ordering freely to take advantage of the concession for tin-plate out of stock, a concession which will be eliminated on January 1. One jobber bought 100 carloads of tin-plate in one order. Tin-plate makers are working at 45 per cent of capacity on an average. Good export orders have also contributed to the betterment.

So far the chief demand for the automotive industry comes from those who make parts. But within a very few weeks automobile makers will be buying their main supply of steel for bodies in the form of steel sheets, strips and bars.

The Navy Department has just awarded over 4000 tons of steel plates for cruisers which it will build in its own yards. The contracts were awarded among four or five steel plate makers through the simple expediency of drawing numbers from a hat, prices on the various descriptions having been the same. In other words the steel makers did not take advantage of their privilege of making price concessions up to 15 per cent below code prices on sales to the Government.

Pig iron production in November increased over 4 per cent and steel ingot production increased about the same over the preceding month.

Scrap Trade Brisk

Iron and steel scrap continues the briskest steel commodity. At Pittsburgh prices of heavy melting steel have risen $1.50 a ton in 10 days to $14 a ton, the highest figure in many months.

Early next year the dealers expect to unload such material accumulated now to the steel mills. There is considerable talk of a scarcity of scrap materializing soon, a possibility which was discussed in these columns many weeks ago. A New York scrap dealer, however, states that this scrap movement from the West is exaggerated.

The strength in the scrap markets is a boon for the pig iron makers since scrap has given such sharp competition for so many months. Several steel makers have used scrap instead of basic pig iron in steelmaking, whereas if a more normal price relation between scrap and pig iron is restored, a greater quantity of iron will be used.

Production of Java Sugar Off 54.1 P. C.

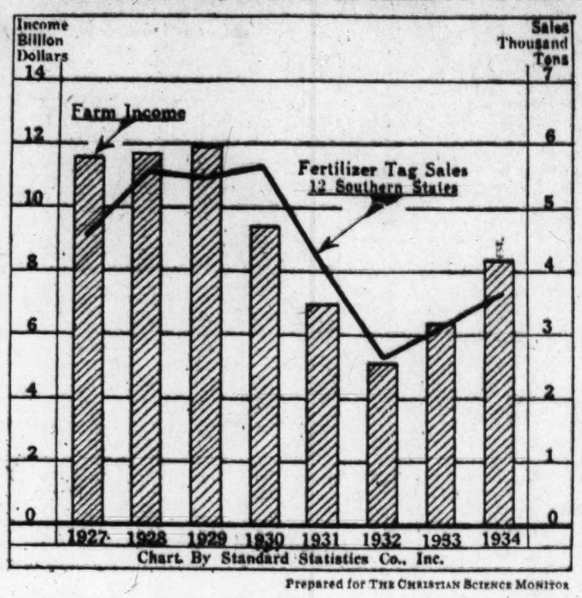
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Java sugar production from April to the end of October amounted to 618,965 tons, as compared with 1,349,651 tons during the like period in 1933, a decrease of 730,686 tons, or about 54.1 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

This year's Java sugar crop, which is expected to be the smallest in over 35 years, is forecast at 631,000 long tons, as compared with 1,379,000 tons produced in 1933, a falling off of 748,000 tons, or 54.2 per cent.

Sugar stocks on hand in Java on Nov. 1, 1934, totaled 2,267,000 tons, as contrasted with 2,988,000 tons on the like date last year, a falling off of 721,000 tons, or a little over 24 per cent.

Farm Income Increase Means Better 1935 Fertilizer Sales



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Fertilizer producers are looking for a more active spring season next year than that of 1934.

A primary reason is that farm income will be about 25 per cent larger in 1934 than in 1933 and, as the chart shows, fertilizer sales tend to move with the previous year's rise or fall in farm income.

Living Costs Show Slight Drop During Month of November

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—The cost of living of industrial wage-earners again declined a fraction of a point from October to November, it is disclosed in the monthly index of the National Industrial Conference Board published today. Living costs were 3.9 per cent higher than a year ago, but were 19.9 per cent lower than in November, 1929.

In this monthly period food prices and men's and women's clothing prices decreased slightly. Rents continued their upward trend, rising 0.3 per cent from October to November. There has been an increase of 6.1 per cent in rents since November of last year, but they have declined 27.6 per cent since November, 1929.

Contrary to the considerable increase in coal prices which usually takes place at this time of the year, they increased only 0.1 per cent and now stand 1.4 per cent above the November, 1933, level, but 7.6 per cent below that of November, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 123.8 cents for last month, as compared with 123.6 cents in October, 128.5 cents in November, 1933, and 100 cents in 1923.

$43 Each Is Given To 360,000 in N. Y. By Christmas Clubs

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Over 360,000 people in New York State have an average of at least $43 each to spend at this season of the year as a result of savings bank Christmas Club payments, the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York announced today.

Payments increased throughout the entire State, reaching a record high of $15,662,930, an increase of 18 per cent over a year ago. The number of Christmas Club members, 362,983, up 13 per cent over last year, is also a record. Since the depression began in 1929, Christmas Club members in New York State savings banks have increased by nearly 100,000.

"These figures, taken from the records of the 104 savings banks which offer this service, are very encouraging," Henry R. Kinsey, president of the association and president of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, Brooklyn, commented today. "It is additional evidence that the average man has begun to feel the effects of recovery."

New York Ready To Collect 2 P. C. Retail Sales Tax

Impost of $40,000,000 to Affect 140,000 Establishments

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—With New York City's merchants under compulsion to pass the 2 per cent city sales tax for unemployment relief on to the consumer and not hide it in their price tags, city authorities geared the machinery today to collect the levy through all the grades of retail exchange from the push-cart vendor to the city's great shops.

The first quarterly returns from the $40,000,000 impost, which became effective today, are due on Feb. 28, and the basis of check on collections will be the registration of every one of the city's 140,000 retailers with the comptroller. Wholesalers and manufacturers who sell to the public will be subject to the tax for this latter trade and must register for the collection list.

Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick's ruling that the tax must be applied as a separate item in the sale was again stressed beyond quibble by him today.

"Inclusion of the tax in the retail price will not be permitted," he reiterated. "The tax must be listed separately on bills of sales or sales slips."

Meanwhile administrative amendments to the measure are being considered by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and the comptroller in conference with the Aldermanic local laws committee today for passage by the lower branch of the municipal assembly tomorrow. Thus, the force of law is to be given to the registration stipulation and to the responsibility of the buyer. In both cases attempt to evade will be regarded as a misdemeanor.

The tax evader—that is the city resident who goes out of town to buy—has figured largely in objections of the mercantile group to the levy on the ground that great blocks of trade would be diverted to adjacent communities. The amendments to prevent this flight of trade will be attached as a "moral deterent."

The rate schedule as devised by Comptroller McGoldrick in consultation with William Reid Jr., city tax collector, Friday, is to be included in the tax legislation.

Tax-exempt articles are food, save as served in restaurants where entertainment is provided; drugs and medicines sold on prescription, newspapers, periodicals and beer. The tax will appear as an extra charge on gas, electric, steam, telephone and telegraph bills.

Motor Production 33 P.C. Above 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Dec. 10

THE 1,926,441 motor vehicles which were produced in the first 11 months of this year by members of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, represent an increase of 33 per cent over production in the corresponding period of 1933 and an increase of 29 per cent over the total output of last year.

A report issued today by the association, which includes all but one major producer of motor vehicles in this country, says that November production was estimated at 76,798 units, a decrease of 18 per cent under the preceding month and a gain of 62 per cent over the like month of last year.

Business Activity In Chicago District Shows Sharp Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 10—A sharp upturn in practically all lines of Chicago business was shown last week, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

On State Street and in practically every community shopping center in the metropolitan district, retail stores reported turnover far ahead of the like week a year ago.

Out-of-town visitors to the International Livestock Show added to the activity in the down town and south side areas.

In like fashion, there was a marked pickup in local wholesale circles with the exceptionally cold weather adding to the Christmas rush. Demands were particularly heavy for seasonal clothing, winter bedding, and last minute gift ware and toy fill-ins for already emptied retail store shelves.

Jewelry stores ran shoulder to shoulder with other beneficiaries of the early Christmas trade although the predominant sales appeared to be in the cheaper-priced departments.

Public utilities also experienced a pickup with electric light, telephone, street car and other local transit lines all reporting heavier loads.

Employment displayed the anticipated pre-holiday pickup, although much of the personnel increase in manufacturing circles was termed of a more permanent type.

Sees Two-Year Peak In Textile Industry

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—A two-year peak in the textile industry during 1935 was forecast yesterday by the Tubize Chattillon Corporation.

Current activity, it was stated, will continue the rest of this year and well into the next.

The deliveries index in the rayon division stood at 348 in November compared with 375 in October and a year average of 303 on an unadjusted basis, but the adjusted index advanced from 351 in October to 387 in November, indicating a decline in totals less than seasonal.

The wool division reflected "a continued improved demand from the low levels of September," it was stated. "It now appears that wool prices will be steady to strong during the next six months."

The trend of silk consumption continues up, it was stated.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The outstanding development in Wall Street last week was the enthusiastic reception given to the Treasury's offering for the Dec. 15 quarter-date financing.

As reported last week in this column the size of the offering was a considerable surprise to the Street, which had expected the Treasury to borrow only a little more than enough for the $992,000,000 maturity and was not prepared for the additional $900,000,000 flotation for current expenses. The financing also was unusual in the fact that three separate issues were offered, though two is the usual maximum.

But in spite of the rather novel set-up of the offering and its unusual size, its popularity was immediately obvious. Though the Treasury had shaved the market quite closely, subscription books were closed promptly and by the middle of the week it was rumored that the whole offering had been oversubscribed 10 times. Treasury officials were reported applying quiet verbal pressure to get those dealers and banks who were suspected of padding their subscriptions most heavily to reduce them. Final figures showed the bonds oversubscribed five times and the notes six times.

Meanwhile the whole Treasury bond list turned strong and active, giving one of the best performances since June. Trading in the new bonds and notes on a when-issued basis promptly put them at a premium, reaching 1 21-32 points in the case of the bonds. This provided further inducement to padding subscriptions, as those who could get more of the new offering than they wanted could immediately push them out into the market at a tidy profit.

Treasury Financing

Government bonds rose steadily during the entire first half of the current year, but in June the heavy deficits began to weigh them down and they fell sharply throughout the summer quarter. This fall's rally has so far only about half made up the summer's decline.

All in all the offering was as marked a success as the September 15 financing was not. Against six times oversubscription the September exchange offering for the called Liberties was not even completely taken by the public. And at that time the Government bond market was in a considerable slide.

The success of this financing, which will boost the Treasury's general fund to the immense total of $1,700,000,000 is expected to make much easier the handling of the $1,870,000,000 of Liberty bonds called for April 15. It also decreases the hazards for the Treasury which might result from unexpected financial action by Congress.

The strength in government bonds communicated itself during the week to the general bond list and may have even been responsible for the appearance of unusual strength in high-grade preferred stocks.

It is expected that the size of the offering will result in an increase in member banks' excess reserves, perhaps putting them back over the $2,000,000,000 mark again. Payment for the bonds will be made by subscribers by check. This transfers bank deposits from private to Treasury name. Reserves are required against private deposits, not against Treasury deposits.

Business News Is Good

A glimpse at the other side of the picture of low interest rates and high excess reserves was given during the week when the chairman of the Bank of Manhattan recommended that the dividend be reduced from $2 to $1.50. Likewise it was announced that the bank would draw on its surplus to write down reserves at the turn of the year. This is the first of the important bank meetings. Banks cannot earn much with both long-term and short-term money at the lowest rates in a generation.

The stock market had another week of vacillation but good volume, and some market commentators are beginning to talk about "distribution." Good Street opinion, however, seems to remain bullish and the old rumor of "foreign buying" is about. Toward the end of the week there was a flurry in the metal shares, particularly golds and silvers. These have been quiet for a good many weeks and golds have been doing badly.

The Street is quite pleased with the business news, with retail sales picking up, steel operations showing a contra-seasonal expansion, motor output expected to pick up sharply in the near future and electric energy sales widening their improvement over last year. Unfortunately there is one laggard, building, and many people in the Street believe that there can be no substantial recovery in general business until building improves.

Shower of Extra Dividends

One of the things which cheered the Street was the "shower of extra dividends" of which 14 were announced on Tuesday alone. Most of these are explained as efforts of corporations to anticipate the tax collector by distributing extra cash out of the corporation's till before Congress puts its hand in.

The coming session of Congress is beginning to figure in the Street's calculations, but opinion on what will happen has hardly crystallized yet. The strong control which the President is expected to have over Congressional activities is thought to mean a shorter session than last year. But although the Street feels more confident of what Congress will do or not do, the uncertainty has merely been shifted to the White House, and after the surprise embodied in last year's "Message on the State of the Union" which departed from the usual nature of such messages and took more the form of a speech, few people in the Street have the temerity to guess how the President will open Congress. Moreover, statisticians are far less hopeful of their ability to guess the deficit than they were before last year's budget message, which took the Street's breath away with an estimate of the deficit which later proved several billion dollars too high.

More SEC Rulings

A more rapid tempo is expected shortly in the development of the new public and political relations of the stock exchange. Brokers are worried about the possibility of complaints being increased by the easy proximity of the SEC's new New York office. That body is expected to make its report to Congress on Jan. 3, outlining recommendations for future control policies, and it is expected in the near future to begin making official rulings in much larger volume, as it has not yet begun to exercise its vast powers. Meanwhile the questionnaire sent out by the exchange has brought up the proposal that the president of the exchange be made a salaried official. The proposal is disliked and has not been seriously considered by the officials of the big board, but will soon be officially discussed by the governors of the curb.

Says Federal-Owned Central Bank Means Totalitarian State

Likely to Result in Centralized Dictation Over All Processes of Prices and Production, Says A. Wilfred May, Research Economist

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—The adoption by this country of plans for a government-owned central bank would eventuate in a totalitarian state and would deliver our entire economic machine over to political opportunism, says A. Wilfred May in an article on "Schemes for Political Banking" in the latest issue of the Annalist.

The proposed changes, the author says, "would give final formal and legal assent to the permanent termination of commercial short-term self-liquidating lending as a raison d'etre of American central banking; it would render permanent many of the unsound steps undertaken ostensibly at the instance and for the duration of the economic 'emergency' . . . It would throw such intricate and technical problems as discount rates, eligibility provisions, reserve requirements and personnel—all demanding the most statesmanlike treatment—into the halls of Congress to serve as political footballs and marks for the lurid oratory of demagogues. . . .

Discusses Four Groups

"Four main groups desiring a so-called government bank are discernible," continues the article. "First, there are the inflationists, who favor most panaceas based on the need for 'more money' and rising prices as easy cure-alls for fundamental economic dislocations. . . . Second, there are those who fear that there may be a limit to the amount of government bonds that can be stuffed into the commercial banks. . . . There is a third group, which wants to use the socialization of credit as a means to gain centralized control over the whole economy. . . . Fourth, there is a group, whose philosophy has been ably voiced by Senator Key Pittman. They feel that the issue, circulation and safeguard of money is properly a government function, that the Government should take over in toto the mechanism of banking as an act of preservation, and that private bankers have proven themselves unworthy."

After discussing these groups in detail, together with the budgetary problem of the administration and the functions of the banking system, and after outlining the history of central banking and the steps already taken in that direction by this country, the article concludes:

"The author must call attention to the ultimate effect upon the entire economic system which would eventuate from adoption of these banking schemes. Followed to its logical conclusion, derangement of the mechanistic elasticity of the monetary system involves the subsequent dislocation of the balanced inter-relationships running through our entire capitalistic economy.

Sees Totalitarian States

"A monetary system managed according to the vagaries of unrestrained opportunism must result in the disorganization of those factors keeping the structures of price, production and distribution in balance. . . . It would seem that the only alternative would be the full route to a totalitarian state, with centralized dictation and control over all the processes of prices and production. We could then merely choose between Communism and Fascism. Is that our desire?"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—A program of currency inflation to be directed by a wholly nationalized Federal Reserve Board will be proposed to the next Congress by Senator Thomas (D), Oklahoma.

Under a bill the Oklahoman has drafted tentatively, the Government would take over the existing Federal Reserve Banks. A new board, empowered to issue currency, and expressly directed to cheapen the dollar to the point of its 1926 buying power, would be set up.

The board would have virtually complete control of bank credit and would sit over what Senator Thomas describes as "essentially a Bank of the United States."

The Senator discussed the proposal last week with J. J. Thomas, vice-governor of the present Reserve Board, and plans to talk it over with other members.

The Thomas measure follows in most of its broad outlines a bill the veteran inflationist introduced last session.

Industry Leaders Are Recommending Extention of NRA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Extension of the National Industrial Recovery Act "for a definite period" after June 16 next, when it expires or new legislation to succeed it, is recommended by the Consumers' Industries Committee in a statement issued by George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute and head of the Cotton Textile Code Authority, today.

The committee holds that the codes now in effect must be extended in order to "avoid confusion, damage and misunderstanding for both management and labor" and the NRA policies and provisions must be retained to prevent destructive price-cutting.

Retention, at least for the duration of the emergency, of maximum hour and wage provisions and a ban on child labor and other work provisions which the committee believes most manufacturers regard as both socially and industrially desirable are favored.

The committee, which includes some of the country's leading industrialists, at the same time stresses the view that real modification or abandonment of certain policies which have disturbed industry or complicated its relations with the National Recovery Administration and its operations under the codes should be modified or abandoned.

Christmas Trade Largest in Years, Declare Merchants

Increases From 5 to 33 1-3 P. C. Over 1933 Reported Throughout Country

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 (AP)—The swiftest flow of Christmas spending in years is swirling in on the nation's merchants.

A survey yesterday shows that Christmas trade in many cities was at the highest pitch since 1929 or 1930, and ranged as high as 33 1-3 per cent above last year.

Department stores and mail order houses bristled with bullish enthusiasm, and predicted even sharper gains as the holiday approaches.

In Chicago, in San Francisco, and in Kansas City, the question "How Good is Christmas Business?" brought the unanimous answer: "Best in Years!"

And with the burst of trade came increased employment, all along the line, with 500 department and gift store employees added recently in Kansas City.

Washington, with its influx of New Deal workers, made claim to leading the nation in improvement in Christmas sales over last year with a general 25 per cent gain over the like week a year ago. The number of government workers there have increased from 64,000 to 92,000 in a year.

In Dallas, Clifton Linz, president of the Retail Merchant's Association there, said increased sales "thus far substantially better than the like period in 1933," had virtually wiped out talk of hard times.

In St. Louis, where business is 25 per cent ahead of last year, merchants reported that a striking feature of the season is the appeal better quality goods has made to the customer.

San Francisco, where the gain has already been from 10 to 20 per cent, looked for a "buying boom" before Christmas which would shatter records of several years.

The gains reported by stores in the cities over last year were:

Pittsburgh, 33⅓ per cent; Houston, Texas, 5 per cent; Austin, Texas, 20 per cent; Oklahoma City, 10 per cent, Detroit, 12 to 15 per cent; and Milwaukee, 20 per cent.

Salt Lake City department store managers reported Christmas business was 25 to 40 per cent better than last year and that buying began 10 days sooner than in 1933.

One executive predicted this season's total would top the previous peak, that of 1931.

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Mandatory or Optional Drill Continues as College Issue In All Sections of Nation

Decision of Supreme Court in Upholding California in Requiring Military Training Revives Contention of Conscientious Objectors

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 (AP)—Notwithstanding the recent decision of the Supreme Court at Washington, the controversy over compulsory military training rages on in several battle-fronts with significant questions awaiting an answer.

In Kansas a student has taken to court his demand for exemption from military training and won a temporary victory—while in the Kansas Legislature a move is on foot to back compulsory training by law.

Legislation to make the course optional, on the other hand, is proposed in Ohio and Washington.

The Supreme Court decided last week that California was within its rights in requiring students to train.

In at least 10 institutions opposition to compulsory training has developed.

Lower Court Reversed

Compulsory training won out in Maryland recently, when the State Court of Appeals reversed a lower court and upheld the University of Maryland in expelling one of two student "conscientious objectors." The United States Supreme Court refused to review the case for want of constitutional angles.

Hints of court action have been passed around at Ohio State, where eight students were dismissed a year ago for refusal to drill.

State Representative-Elect Michael Smith of Washington announced last week that he would introduce a bill to prohibit military training in all public schools of the State except the University of Washington and Washington State College, where he would make the reserve officers training corps optional.

Recently opposition to compulsory drill was heard in the Iowa Legislature, but without result. The training is compulsory at the State University and Iowa State College.

Various Policies Followed

The University of Missouri reported compulsory training for freshmen and sophomores still popular despite annual protests by small groups. One student who refused to drill was recently expelled after the faculty decreed he was not a "conscientious objector."

Military drill has been elective at the University of Minnesota since last spring when the regents, after years of student opposition, voted to remove the compulsory provision.

At the University of Wisconsin students have the option of military training or gymnasium work.

At New Mexico State College, where training is compulsory for two years and elective in the junior and senior years, officials say more students apply for the advance course than can be accommodated.

In Eastern States

Syracuse and Cornell liberal arts students have made protests frequently against the R. O. T. C. Training is optional at Princeton, but Dartmouth and Brown do not offer the course. Military science is offered at Harvard, optionally, with credit. Massachusetts Tech has required training for 70 years, despite individual protests.

One-third of the 2000 men at the University of Utah enlist for voluntary training.

There is no compulsion at Connecticut colleges, but Yale offers an R. O. T. C.

Purdue and Indiana require drill. The R. O. T. C. unit was removed from DePauw University this year, students having shown little interest in the voluntary corps.

In New England, military training for the most part has been made optional by the colleges and universities, these including Harvard and Boston University.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology has required military training since its estaolishment 70 years ago.

In Maine, the University of Maine is the only institution with military training courses. It has compulsory R O. T. C. and is a land grant college.

Boston Art Notes

Trees and Woodlands

Two exhibitions in Boston are devoted to the subject of trees. The visitor finds, looking from picture to picture, that an artist can convey "personality" to a model whether it is human or arboreal. Trees offer an abundance of possibilities and they may be informed with grace, clumsiness, slenderness, bulk; they may look luxuriant, dense, frail, filmy, lacy. It is the responsibility of the tree portrayer to make the small shoot look as though it were an organic part of the stalwart trunk, the branches weigh appropriately in relation to the leaves they bear. Not many tree portrayers convey a feeling of the very growth of their subjects.

At Number Ten Gallery, 10 Newbury Street, there are tree portraits by Ethel Hale Freeman. They are deliberate depictions, with no attempt at placing in a composition. The artist has been preoccupied with accurate rendition. she has not tampered with natural appearances, not altered or modified the shapes making them subsidiary to the larger design.

At Holman's Print Shop there are compositions of wooded areas, clumps of trees, and panoramic landscapes sketched with pastel. With a few well-laid strokes Miss Stevens contrives a complete scene. Her pastel is distinguished for the darker and stronger tones used, and for the clarity of design.

Prints which appeal to varied kinds of taste and artistic intelligence are on view at Goodspeed's Print Shop, Ashburton Place. One may see some of the finest of Rembrandt's etchings—"Christ at Emmaus" and "The Raising of Lazarus"; there are Whistler prints, early German engravings, contemporary English, American and French. D. A.

Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 4:30, except Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: The Guild of Boston Artists; The Chippendale Room; American paintings illustrating the Saturday radio programs, "Art in America"; modern American architectural etchings and prints by Daumier; Dürer; Van Dyck; Meryon; Jasper ware by Wedgwood.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11, admission 25 cents; music at 2.45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. French drawings and paintings of the nineteenth century. Through Dec. 22. Persian Miniatures, Pottery and Textiles. Water colors by Sheeler, Hopper and Burchfield. Through Dec. 31.

Germanic Museum (Cambridge) — General exhibition of Teutonic art since 1914.

No. Ten Gallery — Medici Book & Print Shop—Tree portraits by Ethel Hale Freeman. Through Dec. 15.

Foster Brothers—Etchings of ski subjects by Frederick B. Taylor. Through Dec. 15.

Gardeniside Bookshop—Exhibition and sale of oil paintings of marines and landscapes of Cape Ann. Also pen character drawings by the Rev. Phillips Endecott Osgood. Through Dec. 30.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain — Open week days and holidays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Exhibitions include a North American beaver in the small mammal group; bird, sea life, and mineral displays. Mexico and other foreign countries, including a large exhibition of dolls from all over the world.

Agassiz Museum (Cambridge) — Ware collection of Blaschka glass models of flowers. Public admitted free. Open 9 to 4:30 week days, Sundays, 1 to 4:30.

Copley Society — Exhibition of sculpture and drawings by Julia Faulkner Hill. Open from 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Through Dec. 14.

Women's City Club of Boston—Exhibition of water colors of picturesque people of Prague and vicinity by Charles R. Knapp. Through Dec. 19.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition of oils and water colors by Rosina Dondero. Through Dec. 14. Also "Primitive" paintings by Jacob Titiey.

The Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of hand-woven bags and pocketbooks for street and evening by Maria Steinhof. Through Dec. 13. Also Christmas cards. Through Dec. 24.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of portrait modeling by Joseph D. Portanova. Through Dec. 16.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—New Christmas Bazaar of prints through the printmakers' catalogs from A to Z; also ship paintings. Through December.

Grace Horne Galleries — Versatile water colors by a more mature John Whorf. Original drawings and cover designs by "New Yorker" artists. Paintings by Charles M. Cox. Through Dec. 29.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by Franz Johnston, prominent Canadian academician. Through Dec. 29.

Junior League—Unusual drawings, sculpture and paintings by Nura. Through Dec. 22.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Water colors by Jacques Messia of scenes in and around Boston. Through December.

Guild of Boston Artists — Sculpture by Richard Recchia. Through Dec. 29.

Holman's Print Shop—Landscape pastels by Elisabeth Stevens; marionette drawings by Esther Peck. Through Dec. 24. "Dramatic Characters" by Frueh, in portfolio form.

J. F. Olsson Co.—Water colors by W. Harry Smith. No closing date assigned.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of water colors of game birds, by Joseph D. Knap; etchings and drypoints of Charleston and the South Carolina Low Country, by Elisabeth O'Neill Verner; also book ends by Dr. Lewis Webb Hill. Through Dec. 29.

Capitalism Beats Any Dictatorship, Wallace Asserts

Must Be for Good of All, He Says, Not Only Self-Interest of Rich

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—A "modified capitalism," operated under the common sense of a Christian democracy, will do a better job of government than any dictatorship in the world today or that any people have ever known, in the opinion of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

This modified capitalism should, he holds, be based on a humanitarian code, a "restatement of the social creed of 1908," and "a reorientation of the whole Protestant outlook."

"The experience of the past 100 years indicates that there is no better equipment for material success in life than religious training," Mr. Wallace told a meeting of prominent churchmen and laymen under the auspices of the World Alliance of International Friendship Through the Churches at the Union League Club Friday night.

At the same time he stressed the responsibilities, as he saw them, of those who undertake this training and those who practice it. This responsibility is especially heavy on men and women of wealth, he held, since it involves practice of the higher humanities.

Mr. Wallace denounced the "go-getters" who, he declared, "are still determined to get theirs," and criticized the social system whose economic rules "have been loaded to produce differences far greater than would be expected in a reasonable society."

He said that in the United States in 1929 there were 36,000 families in the higher income brackets who received as much as the 11,000,000 families with the least income, and while he declared he was "not one of those who believe that the general welfare is best served by an absolutely uniform distribution of wealth," he questioned whether these 36,000 families at the top of the economic pyramid "averaged, 300 times as meritorious, capable or intelligent as the average family among the 11,000,000 at the bottom."

"As a matter of fact," he said, "I would question whether they are, on the average, more than 10 times as capable and intelligent."

View of Wealth Is Self

"It seems," he continued, "that most wealthy men believe that the greatest good for the greatest number can be attained by relying on the free play of economic law and worshiping at the shrine of enlightened self-interest. 'Enlightened self-interest,' really presupposes that man is . . . an abstract economic machine responding to the law of profit-seeking competition rather than the law of service."

The "vast majority" of the wealthy families, "acts as an instinctive, almost unanimous unit in opposing class proposals brought to the front by agriculture or labor," Mr. Wallace charged, and he appealed to them to now "concern themselves as never before with questions of long-time policy to benefit the nation as a whole."

Duty Is to Co-operate

"Men who have an income 300 times as great as ordinary men have a profound duty to perform which cannot be discharged simply in an individual way," he declared. "They have a duty to co-operate with other men of their class to furnish co-ordinated, intelligent leadership in the enlightened national interest, instead of chaotic, ignorant pursuit of enlightened self-interest.

"Frankly, I believe the best interests of all are served by a certain amount of economic hierarchy, but I do not believe in the completely selfish, individual approach of the past. They can easily make mistakes which are more damaging to the order of civilization than the mistakes made by the Bourbons of France immediately preceding the French Revolution."

Dr. Joseph Fort Newton of Philadelphia, spoke on world peace, declaring that while "justice is not itself peace, it must be the basis of any peace that is worth having."

Co-operative Living Experiment Tried In Northern Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 10 (AP)—Minnesota's relief families will watch with hopeful eyes the progress of a little band of 49 adults and 55 children who left Saturday for snowbound Itasca County to establish a venture in co-operative living.

Led by Ethan Allen, namesake and descendant of the Vermont farmer who led his Green Mountain boys against the British garrison in Fort Ticonderoga in 1775, they will face the long winter months in a single community building on 640 acres of land in the northern part of the state.

In the spring they will begin in earnest the experiment in homesteading that may serve as a model for 5000 other relief families in Minnesota. A hitch-hiking trip to Washington, where he presented his plan to government officials, brought approval and promise of necessary funds to Mr. Allen, who conceived the project after he was thrown out of work a year ago

The Government will provide $9000 for purchase of land, promising additional funds for construction of houses and to provide each family with two cows, two pigs, a hive of bees, 100 chickens and necessary farm machinery. The homestead project will be carried out on a co-operative basis, each man drawing on a central store of supplies and being paid in cash for the hours he works over what he is charged with.

Santa Anna Biography Prepared by Callcott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Leader of his country in peace and war and 11 times its President was the achievement of Santa Anna, Mexican general, whose biography is being written by Dr. W. H. Callcott, professor of history in the University of South Carolina. The book is scheduled for publication next summer.

Dr. Callcott spent considerable time last summer in Mexico City and Jalapa, accumulating data from state, public and private libraries. He also visited Santa Anna's immense estate, which covered nearly 750,000 acres.

Textile Operatives Form Co-operative Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Secretary of State Blackwell has issued a charter to organizers of the Co-operative Workers' Association of Union, S. C., to "promote good feeling, harmony and full co-operation between the employees of the Union plant of the Union-Buffalo Mills and the management thereof."

Officers listed in the charter are: J. E. Surrett, Wilbur Toney, Mary Lee Sprouse, J. T. Green, Ralph Lybrand and J. R. Murphy.

It is the first organization of its kind to be formed in South Carolina.

Cardenas Astounds Mexico By Closing Gambling Dens; Liquor Ban Expected Next

New President Is Considered by Many to Indicate Era of Reform—Business Men Praise Anti-Gambling Move—State Lottery, However, Continues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The first decree of President Cardenas, of Mexico, ordered closing of all gambling halls in the country, initiating what is believed to be a policy of reform in the Administration.

The President's decree, less than a week after he took office, was received enthusiastically throughout Mexico, hundreds of messages of congratulations being sent to General Cardenas, especially by business interests which have suffered because of the thousands upon thousands of pesos diverted to the roulette wheels and dice tables.

President Cardenas's prohibition of gambling, which was followed by orders transmitted by the Ministry of the Interior to all its sub-offices to immediately close gaming halls regardless of size, affected among others, the widely known Foreign Club, situated at the edge of Mexico City, inside the State of Mexico, and the Casino de la Selva in Cuernavaca. The Foreign Club, constructed at a cost of about 1,000,000 pesos, is said to have been the largest gambling salon on the American continent, and is reputed to have netted its owners a profit of something like 3,000,000 pesos during the seven months it was in operation.

Closing of the Foreign Club, which had become the symbol of "night life" in Mexico and which has been repeatedly attacked in Congress, was effected technically through enforcement of certain clauses of Article 123 of the Federal Constitution making it illegal to establish gambling halls or intoxicating liquor dispensaries in "work centers."

The Constitution of the State of Mexico was also invoked in the closing decree, issued through the governor of that entity. There was no opposition to the action by the state government in spite of the fact that the state was receiving approximately 25,000 pesos monthly in taxes, the money being used in building roads.

Enthusiastic response was evoked in Congress by the presidential decree, the Chamber of Deputies even appointing a special commission to visit President Cardenas and congratulate him on the measure. Deputies of the National Revolutionary Party bloc highly praised the action and frankly predicted that the Government has underatken a policy of reform which will "eliminate all centers of vice in Mexico."

There was some question about whether the edict would be extended to all the points along the border where gambling exists on a smaller scale in the form of slot machines and similar devices, but the militant support shown the measure in Congress indicated that it would be carried out fully, affecting probably even betting on horse races, cockfights, fronton games, and the "popular lotteries" in which pennies and nickels are played. The decree does not affect the National Lottery, which is operated by the Government for the benefit of the Public Charities Department.

President Cardenas's order fell like a bombshell into the circles of promoters and gamblers who had been preparing activities on a much wider scale, having recently opened new gambling halls in seaside resorts like Acapulco on the west coast and Tampico on the Gulf coast.

Some discussion has arisen over the possible effects of the ban on the tourist trade. The consensus is that the number of tourists will not be diminished and that the harm gambling did to the country far outweighed any doubtful benefits indirectly accrued.

In connection with the anti-gambling edict it was recalled here that during his campaign President Cardenas asserted that one of his first measures as Chief Executive would be prohibition of sale and manufacture of intoxicating beverages throughout Mexico. In view of the ban on gambling, and in spite of the fact that such action likely would meet with more opposition, the opinion exists in some circles that President Cardenas may soon take some drastic measures to encourage temperance.

Baptists of South Fight State Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—"Only extreme vigilance can prevent repeal of the Turlington Prohibition Act by the next North Carolina General Assembly, which meets in January," Dr. L. E. M. Freeman of Raleigh, chairman of the committee on Social Service and Civic Righteousness for the State Baptists, warned at their recent annual convention here.

If the Baptists have their way, however, state prohibition laws will be strengthened and effectively enforced. The denomination has some 450,000 members in North Carolina, including approximately 2200 active pastors.

Delegates voted unanimously to petition the General Assembly to make the prohibition laws more effective in wiping out all liquor traffic and to urge Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus and all other officials to enforce strictly the statutes.

Policy of Electing Judges Is Denounced

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 (AP)—Popular elections of judges in the United States was pronounced unsatisfactory by Gov. Paul V McNutt of Indiana last week in an address sponsored by the American Bar Association.

The policy, he said, had been called "America's most colossal blunder in statecraft," and he traced the multiplication of boards and commissions to efforts of the people to meet needs unsatisfied by the administration of justice.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Mountain States

Colorado

Denver—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

Far Western States

California

Eureka—Wednesdays, 9 a. m.; Tuesday, Dec. 11 and Friday, Dec. 28, in co-operation with the Ministerial Association, 8 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc.

Hollywood—Sundays, Dec. 16 and 23, 12:45 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.

Long Beach—Daily and Sundays, 2 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Los Angeles — Daily and Sundays, 8 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc.

Los Angeles—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, monthly, eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth, 8 a. m.; when period falls on Friday, 7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc.

San Diego — In "Good Cheer Hour," co-operating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturdays, 9:15 a. m., KFSD, 600kc

San Francisco—Week days, 8 a. m., Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1230kc.

Santa Barbara—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KDB, 1500kc.

Nevada

Reno — First and third Fridays, 8 a. m., KOH, 1380kc.

Oregon

Klamath Falls—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.

Portland—First Sundays, 2:30 p. m., Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KEX, 1180kc; Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc.

Washington

Tacoma—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KMO, 1330kc.

Yakima—Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KIT, 1310kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Chilliwack—Sundays, 3:45 p. m., CHWK, 780kc.

Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

President and O'Neal Address Farm Bureau

(Continued from Page 1)

000,000, instead of les sthan $15,000,000,000, as now, he said the "American people have still enough ingenuity, initiative, vision and determination to secure 16 to 20 per cent" of this normal volume.

As to negotiations for trade treaties to lower barriers, he said:

"We must steadfastly keep our eye on what will most benefit all the American people. We must act unitedly and not permit relatively unimportant special, or notoriously inefficient or uneconomical industries to secure that degree of protection which, though gainful to a particular unit, is patently damaging to the country at large."

Secretary Hull said that, in connection with reciprocal trade treaties, the Government is clinging steadfastly to the most-favored-nation policy as nearly as possible in its unconditional form. This policy is, that concessions granted in a trade treaty with one natoin are extended to all countries enjoying most-favored-nation privileges.

"To do otherwise," he said, "would be to eat our own words condemning the German Government for violating the doctrine of equality of treatment with respect to debts due our nationals; and, in brief, to reverse our entire attitude of complaint against discriminations to many countries."

Mr. O'Neal advised further:

"We must take effective steps to reduce the cost of distribution, so as to give a fair share of the consumer's dollar to the farmer.

"We must attain equality between farm prices and industrial prices and wages.

"We must correct the inequalities in our tariff structure, so that agriculture will enjoy equal benefits with industry and so that our foreign outlets will be restored.

"We must develop commodity storage on the farm.

"We must develop credit facilities for agriculture with lower interest rates.

"We must correct the inequitable tax burden borne by agriculture.

"We must formulate and apply a national program of land use to correct the unsound policies of the past.

"We must correct inequality in social and educational opportunities in rural life as compared to urban life."

A program designed to make urban conveniences possible in rural homes was being formulated today by a committee of the first national association of farm women ever organized.

Mrs. Abbie C. Sargent of Bedford, N. H., president of the associated women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, outlining the general aims of the organization, said: "We purpose to make every rural home in America a satisfying place for farm people and a good place for bringing up their children." Rural electrification, such as that undertaken by the Tennessee Valley Authority, she mentioned as a factor in modernization of farms. "I believe that everything should be done toward electrification that can be," she said. "And of course we must have electricity at a rate at which we can afford to use it after it is made available."

Preservation of world peace and abolition of child labor, Mrs. Sargent referred to as having the support of the farm women's organization.

Modified Cotton Reduction Advised for 'Small Farmer'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Retention of the Bankhead cotton control act and protection of the small farmer through an altered scheme of reduction were recommended by 101 South Carolina farmers, delegates to a state conference here.

A resolution passed by the conference requested an exemption of three bales, in response to pleas to help the "small farmer," as well as other modifications of the program. The conference favored approval of the Bankhead act in the forthcoming referendum in the South, so as "to prevent it from being completely rejected and to preserve it for appropriate action by Congress to remove its injustices, inequalities and defects."

College Business Officers Pick Cornell Man as Head

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 10 (AP)—George F. Rogalasky, treasurer of Cornell University of Ithaca, N. Y., was elected president of the Association of University and College Business Officers of the Eastern States at the closing session of the association's meeting here Dec. 8.

Miss Emily Webster of the University of Buffalo was elected vice-president and Horace S. Ford of Massachusetts Institute of Technology was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

U. S. Consuls Shifted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The State Department has announced the following changes in the American foreign service: William W. Corcoran of Massachusetts, consul at Kingston, Jam., assigned consul at Vigo, Spain. Paul J. Reveley of East Haven, Conn., vice-consul at Leipzig, Ger., assigned vice-consul at Palermo, Italy.

Senators to Scan Philippines' Call

(Continued from Page 1)

and on what they will lay the emphasis of their observations and investigations, it is necessary to review some of the factors in the Philippine-American relationship, which gave rise to this congressional visit.

When the Tydings-McDuffie bill was passed in March, 1934, granting independence to the Philippine Islands, and was signed by President Roosevelt on March 24, 1934, the President promised Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, a further consideration of the economic phases of the bill, and in his message to Congress suggested that any injustices and inequalities that might exist in the bill could be remedied later.

Law Finally Accepted

Mr. Quezon, therefore, returned to the Philippines to campaign for the acceptance of the bill, on the ground that the United States was willing to negotiate on amendments to the Tydings-McDuffie law.

As a result, the law was accepted, unanimously, by the Philippine Legislature in special session, May 1, 1934. Subsequently by joint resolution of the Legislature, an invitation was issued to the United States to send out a congressional committee to make further study of Philippine problems, especially economic, with the ostensible view to possible changes in the Tydings-McDuffie law.

It is interesting to note in this connection, that although Mr. Quezon's campaign against the Hawes-Cutting-Hare law was based on its political provisions, primarily those dealing with the retention of military and naval bases in the Philippines by the United States, it is now in accordance with his desire, and with the desire of the majority party, that the attention of the congressional committee be concentrated on the economic phases of independence for the Philippines. There was, however, a modification in the later law which makes no provision for United States military bases in the Philippines and leaves the subject of naval bases open for further discussion.

Two Major Problems

With the concentration turned to the economic phases of the new law, which coincides, in the main, with the former independence bill, there are two major problems to consider. These are raised by the provisions of the law which provide restriction of the major Philippine exports to the United States, with the specific quota limits during the commonwealth period, and, second, the imposition of an export tax in the Philippine Islands on all dutiable products sent to the United States, to be graduated year by year, during the second five years of the commonwealth, from 5 per cent to 25 per cent of the American tariff, on those products.

The Tydings-McDuffie law specifies as quota limits for the Philippines, 850,000 long tons of sugar, 3,000,000 pounds of cordage, and 200,000 long tons of coconut oil.

Subsequently, a limitation on Philippine sugar importation to the United States was put into immediate effect by congressional legislation, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1934, under the Jones-Costigan law, passed in July, 1934. This is, in some respects, even more drastic than is the limitation of the Tydings-McDuffie bill, since it provides a flexible quota, fixed by the Department of Agriculture for 1934 at 1,110,000 short tons and by virtue of its retroactive character and the fact that the Philippines already had a surplus piled up, necessitates an immediate crop reduction of one-third for this year, and will mean, if not modified, a reduction of one-half for the coming year.

Tax on Coconut Oil

Coconut oil producers in the Philippines have likewise had a new problem to meet, for subsequent to the passing of the Tydings-McDuffie Law, the United States Congress passed a bill, which was reluctantly signed by President Roosevelt, putting an excise tax of 3 cents per pound on Philippine coconut oil. This will substantially affect or modify the character of the straight limitation as proposed by the Tydings-McDuffie Law, since it means a very definite change in the Philippines, from concentration on milling of coconut oil to the exporting of copra.

The object of the imposition of export taxes on Philippine products is ostensibly twofold. The money so collected is to be applied to the bonded indebtedness of the Philippine Islands in the United States. Secondly, it is an attempt to effect a gradual adjustment of the Philippine economic structure to the ultimate imposition of tariffs in the United States against major products of the Philippines. Whether or not pressure for additional protection from domestic sources was also a factor is at least open to question.

It is against the export tax provision of the Tydings-McDuffie law that the chief campaign is now being made in the Philippines by both Filipinos and Americans. The situations and conditions in the Philippines which will be vitally affected by the imposition of these tariffs are those which the congressional committee is asked, primarily, to examine.

Selection of Committee

In accordance with the request of the Philippine Legislature, the Vice-President of the United States, as presiding officer of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House appointed a joint Senate and House committee to come to the Philippines to make this study of the economic situation. This has been frequently urged by the economically-minded Governor-General Frank Murphy of Detroit.

Originally named on the committee, last June, were Senators Millard E. Tydings, chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions, Carl Hayden of Arizona, and Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont. Members of the House who were named for this committee included John McDuffie of Alabama, chairman of the House Insular Affairs Committee, Joe L. Smith of West Virginia, Ralph Lozier of Missouri, and Carroll L. Beedy of Maine.

Subsequent changes in the political line-up in the United States and personal reasons have modified the personnel of the committee.

Hayden Made First Study

Senator Hayden of Arizona, who was appointed on the original committee, came out in advance and made a study of the Philippine situation. On Aug. 6, he submitted an informal preliminary report to Senator Tydings on his findings.

It is presumed that the other senators may work along the same lines and possibly arrive at somewhat similar conclusions. It has been stated widely in the Philippines that the Hayden report is one of the most thorough, intelligent, and unbiased but sympathetic surveys that has ever been made by a congressional observer. The hope has been expressed, editorially, that the other senators will reveal an equal amount of diligence and discrimination.

Senator Hayden based his entire report on the assumption that the Filipino people are to have a government of their own in accordance with the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie law.

Trade Opportunities

He pointed out that the United States, in seeking trade throughout the world, should not fail to realize the opportunity of supplying the needs in the Philippines with American goods. He observed, further, that without the ability to place their major products to advantage, the Filipino people will not be in a position to do any buying from the United States, and suggested to the congressional committee on this point:

"I respectfully suggest that the best way to bring about any needed changes in the act is through the negotiation of a reciprocal trade agreement, or treaty, with the newly established Philippine Commonwealth. By adopting that method of effectuating modifications in the law, Congress and the American people can be made to understand that each country will extend as great benefits to the other as it receives."

Senator Hayden made a close study of the situation in regard to sugar, coconut oil, and hemp or abaca, and gave a detailed report of his findings which brought out especially the suggestion that since the Philippine Islands offer a so much larger market for American products, than does Cuba, this might be justly taken into consideration in giving them preferential quota treatment over Cuba.

Fan Industry

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—The National Association of Fan Manufacturers estimates business for the industry in 1934 will be about 49 per cent more than last year, largely as a result of the increased use of air conditioning equipment. The outlook for the coming year was said to be bright.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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General Classified

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MAINE

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See Our Complete Display
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Kickernick, the Perfect Undergarment
Robes, Neckwear and Scarfs
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Opposite City Hall
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From This Store
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"The Store of Friendly Service"

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$.80 and $1.00 a pound
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Choice Christmas Gifts

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SILK-LINED SILK BROCADE ROBES, $15.00
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"A Good Store in a Good Town"

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41 Washington Street
THE GIFFORD STORE
81 South Street
THE CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
9 North Main Street
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Hopkinton, N. H.
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Cut Flowers of All Kinds
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Our Motto: Quality and Service
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Realistic Permanent Wave
$5
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21 DUBUQUE STREET PHONE 666-R

Permanent Wave
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We have homemade cakes and ice cream. We will be glad to make any special kind of cake or ice cream.
If it's Scott's it's Good.

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Hose	35c to 3.00
Handkerchiefs	25c to 1.50
Jewelry	50c to 5.00
Mufflers	1.00 to 7.00
Neckwear	65c to 5.00
Pajamas	1.65 to 5.00
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Shirts	1.95 to 3.50
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Specially arranged tables with gifts for $1.00, 50c, 25c. Many exceptional values, including Boudoir Lamps, China, Glassware and Novelties.
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MAIN STREET

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SARAH LEE KITCHEN
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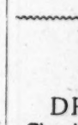

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F. W. Dabney & Co.
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Diamond and Platinum Pieces a Specialty

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"FIT THE FOOT IN MOTION"
PROPST-CHILDRESS SHOE CO.
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We invite you to visit our new and modern plant.
You will be welcome
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"The Store of a Thousand Gifts"
Every Corner and Nook Is Filled With Gifts of Character and Worthiness
Let our efficient and courteous sales force aid you in securing "just the gift" for every one on your Yuletide list.
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1032½ FOURTH AVENUE

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9th Street

Art Linen Shop
Linens Handkerchiefs
Underwear
331 9TH STREET

VISIT
Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections

Metheny Shoe Shop
Expert Shoe Repairing
331 NINTH STREET
DIAL 4932

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "THE OWL"
and you will see the best of all
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
917 Market St. Phone: Whg. 3868

ALBERTA

CALGARY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2566, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Henry Birks & Sons Ltd.
314 Eighth Ave. W., CALGARY
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
China—Novelties—Leather
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

Phone M 4470 Residence I. 2412
JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
Wedding Bouquets
Floral Designs
1110 FIRST STREET WEST

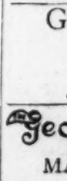
SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE WEST

The KELVIN
Ladies' Wear Co.
Hosiery, Gloves, Lingerie etc.
805A FIRST STREET W.

Wilkinson Electric Co., Ltd.
129 7TH AVE. W. M. 3633
ELECTRIC and RADIO DEALERS
"If it is electrical consult us"

EDMONTON

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 47 YEARS
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED



NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
10307 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON, CANADA

Hudson's Bay Company
Complete Stocks of Fruits, Nuts, Peels, Mincemeat and Everything Necessary for Your Christmas Cakes, Puddings and Pies.
PHONE 26191 FOR SERVICE

COLIN ALLAN
Electrical Contractor
Phone 26861
10233 Jasper Avenue, upstairs
Edmonton, Alberta

NORTHERN ALBERTA *FURRIERS*
Manufacturing, Repairing
Remodeling and Storage
Richard V. Shore, Proprietor
10149 106th Street Phone 26018

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

Phone to MORROW for your COAL to-day
SEY. 8020
MORROW COAL & ICE CO., LTD.

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 Main Street Seymour 210

Golden Pheasant Tea Room
849 Howe Street
(Opposite the Grosvenor)

Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils
132 HOMER STREET Vancouver, B. C.

EVANS, COLEMAN & EVANS, Ltd.
COAL
Complete Line of Builders' Supplies
Phone Seymour 2988 and North 198

The McLEAN FUELS
Coal and Wood
KERR. 463

Lawyer
General Practice of Law
A. L. P. HUNTER
BIRKS BUILDING VANCOUVER B. C.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
One Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
LONDON
1 and 2, Adelphi Ter. Tel. Temple Bar 1384
PARIS
Unter den Linden 59A Tel. AZ Flora 9973
BERLIN
Via Magenta 11 Tel. 23 408
FLORENCE
16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.445
GENEVA

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (Continued)

VANCOUVER (Continued)

FRED GIBBERD LTD.
SHIRTS and PAJAMAS TO ORDER
569 Howe St. Phone Sey. 8361

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

Artistic Hair Workers
MAISON HENRI
Limited
680 GRANVILLE ST.
Phone Sey. 3831

THE VINEYARD
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
2943 Granville Bay. 8348
J. O. Stinson—S. C. Willock
1054 Robson Street Trin. 3049
H. Gallier
3708 West 10th at Alma Bay 362
H. M. Stinson

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

ENGLISH WOOLEN HOSIERY
Plain or Fancy, SPECIAL VALUE $1.00 pr.
Fred Holmes
High-Grade Men's Wear
2845 GRANVILLE STREET

E. CHAPMAN Ltd.
Burberry Coats
for
Ladies and Men
Sey. 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST.

The Best
Pianos, Radios, Electric Washers and Refrigerators
J. W. Kelly Piano Co. Ltd.
657 GRANVILLE ST., Vancouver, B. C.

R. C. Purdy
VANCOUVER
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
675 GRANVILLE—2843 GRANVILLE

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING AND STATIONERY...
MITCHELL-FOLEY LTD.
522 WEST HASTINGS ST.
OPPOSITE SPENCER'S LTD.

Open for Engagements
CONCERT TRIO
Elsa Disney—*Pianiste*
Mildred Johnson—*'Cellist*
Betty Newton—*Violinist*
Receptions, Weddings, Teas, Musicales, Recitals.
Telephone Douglas 2221

Welch's CANDY SHOP
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 ROBSON STREET 421 GRANVILLE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

MEATS
POULTRY FISH
W. Sparrow
3856 OAK STREET BAY 4358

LUMBER
Building Material, Sash and Doors
Fletcher-Wells Lumber Co.
1615 MAIN STREET SEY. 910

Clarke & Stuart Co. Ltd.
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
650 SEYMOUR ST Vancouver, B. C.

TOD & MANNING
JEWELERS
DIAMOND IMPORTERS
874 GRANVILLE STREET

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Limited
JEWELERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts., Vancouver

GRANVILLE ARTS
Pictures—Framing
ENGLISH and CANADIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS
2609 Granville Street Bay 7216

VICTORIA

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Victoria Pure Food Stores
We Solicit Your Grocery Orders
ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 FORT STREET Empire 9743

FOUNDATION GARMENTS
for all occasions
MAE MEIGHEN
CORSET SPECIALIST
Weldrest Hosiery—Lingerie—Handkerchiefs
Negligees and Pyjamas—Bloomers

Pianos, Sheet Music
Radios
Fletcher Bros. Victoria Ltd.
1110 DOUGLAS STREET

Quality Meats
STUART'S MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G 7138 1402 Douglas St.

DIGGON-HIBBEN Ltd.
Printers, Stationers, Booksellers
Office Furniture
CHRISTMAS CARD MANUFACTURERS
1210 Government Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA
(Continued)

Malleks
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET E-1623

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE COAL CO. LTD.
COAL WOOD CEMENT
613 Fort Street Empire 1124

"Footwear Centre"
Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children
Formal Outing and Sports Styles.
WM. CATHCART CO., Ltd.
1208 (Woolworth Block) Douglas Street
Garden 3111

Christmas Gifts That Are Different
We cordially invite you to inspect our unique collection of Inexpensive Gifts, English Bone China, English Hand-made Crystal, Scotch Handwoven Scarves, Novelties from Europe. Expert packing and shipping to all parts of the world.
PERIOD ARTS LTD.
Opposite the Empress Hotel

MUNDAY'S
1203 DOUGLAS STREET
Sole Agents for
Vitality's famous corrective shoes
for Women
Sizes 3 to 11. Width AAA to EEE

THE CAPITAL SHOE REPAIRING DEPOT
A. J. Wakeman, Prop.
Solicits Your Patronage
(Near Cor. Govt.) 600 FORT STREET

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Visit the
Aisle of Gifts
On the Second Floor

Gift treasures from all over the store—collected on the one floor to simplify your Christmas shopping. Gifts from 50c to $5.00 so that you may check the most casual as well as the most important gifts off your list!

SECOND FLOOR

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.

RED & WHITE CHAIN STORES
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated coöperatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office
WINNIPEG, CANADA

For Just That Better
DRY CLEANING and DYEING
PHONE 4-2-3-6-1

QUINTON'S
Cleaners ● Dyers ● Furriers
Phone 42371 Phone 42372

WATSON'S GROCERY
786 Corydon Avenue
MEATS SERVICE
GROCERIES QUALITY
FRUITS COURTESY
Phone for Prompt Delivery

HOUSTON and MASTERMAN
Men's Clothing and Haberdashery
235 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

Launderers ● ● Dry Cleaners
Rumford's
Phone ● ● ● 86 311

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just dial 80178 for service

"By Every Test the Very Best"
City Dairy Limited
Milk—Cream—Butter
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

COAL COKE WOOD
Canadian and American Coals
WOOD'S COAL CO. Ltd.
Pembina at Weatherdon
49192 — Telephone — 45262

You can whip our cream—
but you can't beat our milk
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Phone 201 101
MODERN DAIRY LTD.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section.

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
GARFIELD 2334

YOUR GIFT
Will Be Appreciated
If It Comes from
HENRY BIRKS & SONS
KING AND JAMES STREETS

LONDON

SUPERTEST
Superior products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Visit Toy Town . . . the grown ups will enjoy it as much as the wee tots. . . . Toys galore, books, dolls, wheel toys, soldiers, Mecanno, musical instruments, and many, many others.
Fifth Floor

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

The Ontario Furniture Co.
LIMITED
Extensive and Complete
HOUSE FURNISHER
For the last quarter of a century we have grown in London like London—steadily and surely.
All Western Ontario likes our store.
228-230 DUNDAS ST. Phone Met. 1175

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear needs for all the family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met. 5233
55 Stores in Canada

FEARNLEY'S "ONE CALL" MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits
Vegetables
879 WATERLOO ST. AT GROSVENOR
MET. 5404-5405 WE DELIVER

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
Wet Wash, Thrifty and Rough Dry
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Reduced one cent per pound
E. R. JARMAIN, Mgr.
13 KING STREET Met 3881

CUMMING
The Clothier
394 Richmond Street, London, Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

IDEAL BAKERY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Bread, Buns and Rolls
Also Pies, Cakes, etc.
Order Your Christmas Cake Early
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
233 GRAND AVE. PHONE { MET. 795-W / MET. 2795-J
106-708 MAIN STREET

OTTAWA

The Great Forward Section of Province of Ontario
DEVLINS
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S APPAREL

The Citizen Publishing Co. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

INSURANCE
CHARLES R. HARRIS
59 YONGE STREET AD. 6334

Phone Q. 3600
B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

INSURANCE
Since 1870 OTTAWA
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Limited
Q 500

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

USE
"Ottawa Dairy"
LIMITED
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188
For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

TORONTO

MILNES COAL-COKE
88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide St. E.
Wholesome, Well-Cooked Food
Table Service in the Green Room

Weeks & Warne
Painting and Decorating Contractors
Structural Alterations and Repairs
27 Alexander Street Kingsdale 9644

CHISHOLMS
QUALITY SHOES
Correctly Fitted by X-Ray
2866 DUNDAS ST. W. JU. 8567
2282 BLOOR ST. W. LY. 1967

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
Selected Grade Milk
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

ARNOTT SERVICE STATION
Cor. MILLWOOD and BAYVIEW MO. 0054
IMPERIAL PRODUCTS EXCLUSIVELY
ATLAS TIRES

West Toronto Music Co.
Established 1915
RADIOS, REFRIGERATORS
ELECTRIC APLIANCES
2989 DUNDAS WEST JU. 2434

J. W. Robinson
1609 DUNDAS STREET WEST (at Brock)
BARBER SHOP
HAIRDRESSING
Careful Attention

DORA S. FETZER
Pianist, Accompanist, Teacher
KINDERGARTEN CLASSES
FOR WEE MUSICIANS
38 Lawrence Ave., E. Tel. HUD. 3896

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
12 RICHMOND STREET EAST
Phone El. 3836

GREENWOOD'S
BODY, FENDER, RADIATOR SERVICE
177 Richmond W. AD 0880

THE RIPPON ART
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMING
CHRISTMAS CARDS
490 BLOOR STREET W. ME. 4961

THE JEANNE MILLICENT FULL CROQUIGNOLE PERMANENT WAVE $3.50
Includes Shampoo and Finger Wave Complete
Bon Ton Beauty Parlors, Ltd.
MR. D. HODDER, Manager
181 Yonge Street Elgin 6663

Bridgman & Hartwell
JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE, FINE STATIONERY
LEATHER GOODS and CHINA
Jewellery, Silver and Watch Repairs
14 ST. CLAIR AVE. W., TORONTO HY 9300

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Hairdressing 2218 QUEEN ST. E. Ph. Howard 6720
Nellie May Vanity Shoppe

784 ANNETTE ST Ph Lyndhurst [illegible]
Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Windsor Arms Grill
Popular Uptown Restaurant
Excellent food, under the direction of a famous Danish Chef, served with dignity in an atmosphere uniquely different.
Special Christmas Dinner
NOON AND EVENING
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE
25 ST. THOMAS ST. RA. 5141

People who prefer Fine Dry Cleaning at fair but moderate prices turn to our new non-gasoline process.
Toronto LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS Limited
LLOYDBROOK 2161

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

CAROLYN HEYES
INDIVIDUALITY in CORSETING
41 Bloor Street W. Kingsdale 3569

WINDSOR

W. H. McCREERY, Ltd.
JEWELLERS—OPTICIANS
218 OUELLETTE AVENUE
Fine Diamonds
Bulova and Gruen Watches
Jewelry — Silverware
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Jane-Austen Tea Shoppe
103 Wyandotte Street, West
One block from tunnel.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner. Excellent Home Cooking. Specialize in Afternoon, Evening and Wedding Parties.

McKILLOP'S
BREADS—CAKES
CANDIES
OUR OWN MAKE
1318 WYANDOTTE ST. E. 4-3033
WE DELIVER

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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Wilbank 3636, 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily.
Look for Canada display advertising in the news section.

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square
Elevator to 4th Floor

Walk-Over
Styled Comfort
Walk-Over Shoe Store
1119 St. Catherine Street West

Ernest Albert, Ltd.
FINE FURS
Cor. St. Catherine and Bishop Streets
Ask for Mr. Goldstein. PL. 4428-4429

COAL OIL FUEL
*DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

LINENS
FOR DISTINGUISHED CHRISTMAS GIFTS
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
1111 St. Catherine Street, West Montreal

STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Stores"
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
USE THE PHONE—WE DELIVER

Floor Wax and Paints
SHELLAC, VARNISH, STEEL WOOL, CLEANING POWDER AND LIQUID
WM. A. DOWD
LAncaster 2651
910-A ST. GEORGE STREET, MONTREAL

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
MISS CAIRNS, Florist
1251 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE
LANCASTER 7438 MONTREAL

The Coffee House
1191 Union Avenue Open 9 until 8
Luncheon, Afternoon Teas and Dinners
The Coffee House can be rented for evening parties.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

Simpson's Toytown is open NOW
Bring the kiddies in to visit Santa Claus and to see the wonderful new toys.
Toytown—Fifth Floor
THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" Cleaning is SCIENTIFIC Cleaning . . .
RF 3131
Dechaux
CLEANSERS ● DYERS ● FURRIERS
UPHOLSTERERS

Oil Permanent Wave
beautiful soft wave with ringlet ends, complete with shampoo and finger wave. . . $3.00
SHAMPOO and FINGER WAVE. $1.00
PL. 8776

The WINDSOR HOTEL
BEAUTY SHOPPE
SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
HArbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!
SIMPSONS
Guarantee is your full protection
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

SASKATOON

EMPIRE
LUMBER & FUEL CO. LTD.
QUALITY COAL and WOOD
715 SECOND AVENUE NORTH
TELEPHONE 5458

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

LONDON—Owner-driver Chrysler, wants travellers; contracts also day and night hire service. Robinson, 9 Wellesley Rd. E. 11 Wanstead 2800.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week. Proprietress, 12 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8 (Phone Western 0143).

LONDON—A comfortable home is offered visitors to London, long or short periods, in quiet house close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens; near buses and underground; constant hot water, 2 telephones; full board 2½ gns. per week. MRS. ALWYN, 137 Inverness Terrace, London, W. 2.

LONDON, CHISWICK—Board residence with private family; electric light, bath; close station and Christian Science Church. 24 Arlington Gardens.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BERKS—Children wanted as boarders; good governess kept; games, excellent education; happy country life. MRS. CARLOS WILSON, Welford Farm House, Newbury.

BOOKBINDING

BOOK BINDER
ERNEST A. NEALE
19 and 19a Werrington St. and 87 Sibbington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone Euston 1071, 1072

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME. B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

DANCING

VERA GWATKIN
of the Delancey School of Dancing teaches
BALLROOM DANCING
at Hotel Belgravia, Victoria, London, S. W. 1.
Victoria 9640 or Speedwell 7869 (private).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Service Bureau Employment Agency
Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses, 114, Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3. Ken. 3836.

FARM PRODUCE

NORFOLK eggs, poultry, home-made jams, lemon-curd, Chivers Jellies. MR. TURNER, 13 Montagu Rd., Hendon, London, N. W. 4.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, KENSINGTON—Sheffield Terrace 21; unfurnished self-contained sunny flats overlooking gardens; large rooms, passenger lift, constant hot water, central heating. Housekeeper or Sloane 3810; also 67 Harrington Gardens.

LONDON, near Swiss Cottage. Suite 2 rooms and kitchen, 2nd floor, lady's private dwelling, use bath. HOGG, 121 Goldhurst Terrace, N. W. 6.

LONDON, N. 11—Ground floor, unfurnished, 2 large rooms, kitchen, bathroom, conservatory; large garden. 7 Hemington Ave., Friern Barnet.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished flats, rooms, Bayswater. Box M-2838, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FLATLETS

LONDON—ONE-ROOM FLATLETS with modern kitchenettes, each with 'phone and every convenience, new furniture and decorations, double accommodation; 31/-, 37/6, 39/6; resident housekeeper and porter. 109 Elgin Avenue, W. 9. Abercorn 4461.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

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Parliamentary Law in Beacondale

Stating the Motion

No. 4

At last, a temporary chairman has been elected! But after the long and involved motion of the garage keeper, Mr. Cutler thought he could get away with a mere: "You have heard the motion. What is your pleasure?"

THE chairman had made an error common in deliberative assemblies. Solomon Wright noticed it, and was ready with a correction: "Mr. Chairman, the presiding officer should not say, 'You have heard the motion.' In the first place, the chair does not know whether or not all have heard it. In the second place, when a motion is made and seconded, it is the duty of the chair to put the motion by stating it in full, and exactly as the maker has worded it."

"But," observed the Chairman, "motions are often long and loosely worded, and it is difficult for the chair to state them as made."

"Quite true," replied Mr. Wright. "However, it is the duty of the secretary to record the motions; and this enables the Chair to have them read, if necessary, which reading is equal to the stating of them by the Chair. This puts them before the house properly, after which remarks should be called for.

"And I may say also, that it is always important that a motion be carefully worded, not only because it should convey the exact meaning the maker intends, but also because it is recorded in the minutes and becomes the official record, establishing the authority for certain acts of the organization."

"Thank you, Mr. Wright," said Mr. Cutler. And turning to Mr. Ennis, he said, "Now, let's get your motion worded properly, before we discuss it."

"All right, Dave," piped up good-natured Caleb Wells, "Let's give him a chance, and don't interrupt him. I reckon it's only a convict that likes to be stopped in the middle of a sentence."

"Very well, Mr. Chairman," responded Mr. Ennis. "I move that we form an organization for the purpose of improving ourselves and our community."

The motion was seconded, discussed, and carried without a dissenting vote.

"Now, let us get our officers elected," spoke up the jam-it-through Darius Brooks. "Then we'll be ready to get started on the year's work."

Mr. Wright again rose to his feet: "Mr. Chairman: We're not ready for an election just yet."

What? Not ready to elect officers? Solomon Wright must know; so we shall hear him, on Wednesday.

Brevities

Humorist: "It is hard to quote a single case where the demand exceeds the supply," declares an economist. What about income tax?

Omaha World Herald: "Woman Made Head of Six Million Dollar Pie-Making Concern." We never dreamed there was so much money in it, since Chaplin changed the type of his movies.

Arkansas Gazette: The new fall and winter frocks, we are told, have a large number of buttons up the back; which will be just too bad until husbands regain the cunning lost in long years of inactivity.

Detroit Free Press: Another thing the world needs is a medal for heroic endurance to reward the taxpayer.

Sitting Pretty

Buddy Knows 30 Tricks, According to Carl T. Smith, of Concord, N. H., Who Submitted the Picture to the Monitor Camera Club. Sitting in the Garden and Imitating a Flower Must Be One of His Best.

Quotation for Today

WITH malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right—let us strive on to finish the work we are in.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Daily Anecdote

Bryan's Resourcefulness

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS tour around the world, William J. Bryan, then America's Secretary of State, attended a banquet in Japan. This was after the great naval victories of Admiral Togo.

Compliments between the United States and Japan were exchanged, then a clear voice rang out: "I propose a toast to Admiral Togo, the victor . . ."

The Japanese stood and raised their glasses.

Mr. Bryan's touring companions, knowing his courage in defending strong anti-liquor convictions, wondered what he would do. They were sure that, being present as an official and not as a private citizen, he would not offend Japan by refusing to pay honor to its hero.

Mr. Bryan rose. "Friends, by all means let us pay tribute to Admiral Togo," he said. "But since the Admiral won all his victories on the water, let us drink to him in that element."

Putting down their champagne glasses, the Japanese responded enthusiastically to this original compliment, and made the hall resound with their shouts of "Banzai."

Remember?

When we trudged to the baker's on Sunday morning to get our pot of beans, which had been left there the night before, and paid the charge of five cents, using a three-cent piece and two large coppers?
—*Wilfred C., Casco, Me.*

When women wore attractive beaded fascinators?
—*Mrs. Fay D. S., Portland, Ore.*

When children undressed in the dining room, by the stove, then dashed into the cold bedroom?
—*Mrs. Mita G., St. Louis*

When all grease was saved, and was exchanged for bars of yellow soap when the "grease man called?
—*George E. H., Hempstead, N. Y.*

When windows were never opened in the winter?
—*Mrs. L. R. S., and Mrs. M. N. H., Los Angeles.*

When a trundle bed was used at night by the children, and was pushed under a high bed during the day?
—*L. H. B., Johnstown, Penna.*

When patrons of the rural schools took turns in boarding the schoolmarm?
—*Olga M. B., Chicago*

When a metal pan with a long handle was filled with coals and run around inside the bed in cold weather?
—*Mrs. J. W. H., Arlington, Mass.*

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Closet Door Bags

ONE young housekeeper who lived in a small apartment learned to utilize every bit of space in her rooms. She found that a "wall pocket" she made (it went the entire length of the closet door with pockets of all sizes, from a size for gloves and stockings to ones large enough to hold the shoes and slippers as well) was a great help in keeping these belongings in a place. She then made six of such bags and showed them to neighbors in the apartment building. She sold the six on her first trip! Now she is improving on the bags, and making other kinds of utility bags.

J. L. L.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Radical (E. B. J., who seeks light on this word as used in "radical reliance on . . .")—The word comes to us from the Latin *radix*, "root," which is also found in "eradicate, to take out by the roots."

When we speak of "radical reliance," we suggest a reliance which is firmly rooted, fundamental, thorough. A "radical change," to take another use, hints a change as different as a planting would be if it had different roots.

We also hear the word "radical" used in politics; and here it is applied to the doctrine of one—or the one himself—who demands sweeping and fundamental reforms, reforms reaching down to the roots of government (generally designed to equalize social conditions).

Hospital (M. E. O., who reports hearing the word pronounced with the second and third syllables sounding like *pittle*, with secondary stress on the second syllable)—The word is pronounced *hos'-pit-al* (o and i short, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

Absorb (M. E. O., who reports hearing the *s* sounded *z*)—The word is properly pronounced *ab-sorb'* (*a* as in *account*, o as in *orb*).

Remonstration (F. K.)—Yes, it is a recognized word, designating the act or instance of remonstrating. "Remonstrance," of course, is more current.

Motive, motivation (F. K.)—A "motive" is that which, within the individual rather than without, prompts or incites him to thought or action. "Motivation" is that which, from without, rather than within, arouses a motive. For example: A teacher's motive in reading a certain news item may be to provide motivation in the day's history assignment—to arouse an enthusiastic interest in the study.

In Lighter Vein

Oh, Well!

Young Mrs. Scott was attending her first ball game. The home team was doing well that day, and for a time she patiently endured her husband's transports and his brief explanations. But when, amid the cheering, howling crowd he sprang upon his seat, waved his new straw hat three times around his head and almost shattered it on the fat man in front, Mrs. Scott exclaimed:

"What on earth's the matter, John?"

"Why, dearie," he answered, as soon as he could get his breath, "didn't you see the fielder catch the ball?"

"Of course," said young Mrs. Scott. "I thought that was what he was out there for."—*Labor.*

Foregone Conclusion

Customer: "I'd like to—er—ah—see—ah—"

Jeweler (to clerk): "Bring me that tray of engagement rings."—*Capper's.*

—Fliegende Blätter (Munich)
Streamlining Certainly Has Its Advantages.

Political Note

Woman (about to attend political meeting): "I'm not prejudiced at all. I'm going with a perfectly open and unbiased mind to listen to what I'm convinced is pure rubbish!"—*Santa Fe Magazine.*

Room For One

"What did you think of the two candidates?"

"Well, I can only say I'm glad that only one of them got the office."—*Pathfinder.*

Classified

"Would you call a cat herbivorous or carnivorous?" asked a man who is learned but tedious.

"Neither," answered the man who yawns; "merely vociferous."

Today's Limerick

A sewing club chose for its symbol
A megaphone, scissors, and thymbol;
For during their sessions,
Omitting digressions,
Their tongues and their fingers were nymbol.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Christmas Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Des Moines, Iowa

THE women employees of a suburban office had been in the habit of exchanging gifts at Christmas; but last year they decided that instead of giving to one another, they would combine the funds usually used for that purpose and help to make the Yuletide season brighter for some needy family.

One of the women knew of a family reduced to living in a tent. The man of the "house" had been unemployed for several months, and the children had been unable to attend school regularly because of insufficient clothing.

Soliciting the aid of friends having children's clothing which had been outgrown, the women gathered together enough to outfit each child properly for winter. And on Christmas Eve, the money, the clothing, and a big basket of groceries were delivered to the family.

On the day after Christmas, a note arrived at the office expressing the family's deep gratitude for the fine lift and for the spirit of helpfulness it manifested. Having experienced a truer sense of Christmas, it is small wonder that the women are planning to continue the custom each year.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

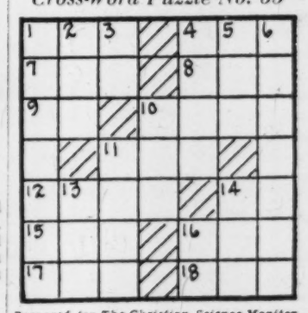
Heber the Kenite

THIS Heber is distinguished from various other Biblical personages of the same name by being called the "Kenite," a name which seems to have been applied to those descended from a certain Hobab described as the "father in law" (or as the Revised Version renders it, the "brother in law" of Moses (Judges 1:16; 4:11; Num. 10:29).

For some reason which the Bible does not explain, Heber separated himself from the other Kenites, who are said to have lived chiefly in the southern district of Judah, and "pitched his tent" in the neighborhood of Kedesh on a plain which lay a few miles to the west of the sea of Galilee (Judges 4:11).

When Sisera fled from his ill-fated battle near the river Kishon, he sought refuge in the encampment of Heber, who was friendly toward Sisera's master, Jabin, King of Hazor (4:17); but there Sisera was slain by Heber's wife, Jael, whose sympathies lay with the Israelite host which her guest had sought to destroy (4:21ff.).

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 35



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Social insect
4—Piece of furniture
7—Beard of wheat
8—Land measure
9—Exist
10—Oblong masses of metal
11—Little island
12—Wash
14—Pronoun
15—Poem
16—A weight-measure
17—Conjunction
18—A cereal-grass

Down
1—An ancient city
2—Female of the sheep
3—Printer's measure
4—Lure
5—Unit of work
6—Decline
10—Pastry
11—Assert
13—Fuss
14—Extinct bird
16—Preposition

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bill Mallard, Mayor*

By THE HAGERS

I STOPPED TO ASK BILL MALLARD HOW HE LIKED THE MAYOR'S CHAIR BY NOW.
"I'LL ANSWER,—SINCE YOU'VE ASKED ME THAT— I MUCH PREFER THE MAYOR'S HAT.
IT GIVES ME SO MUCH DIGNITY WHEN MEETING A CELEBRITY.
AND, WHEN I'M LAYING CORNER-STONES, I GET AWAY FROM TELEPHONES!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Working Public Works Into the Budget

"HOW much can the Government afford to spend for public works?" is reputedly the question most occupying President Roosevelt as he prepares the 1935-36 budget for submission to Congress. Secretaries Ickes and Morgenthau and Relief Administrator Hopkins discussed this subject with him at Warm Springs, and Washington unofficially expects a program involving $5,000,000,000 or more. Right here is the heart of the budget problem.

The President forecast last year a deficit of approximately $7,300,000,000 for 1933-34 and approximately $2,000,000,000 for 1934-35. Actually it did not prove possible to spend money that fast the first year, but this year appropriations and the indicated rate of spending exceed prospective revenues by some $3,500,000,000, so that the aggregate deficit for the two fiscal years apparently will be about $7,500,000,000 instead of the estimated $9,300,000,000.

This gives Mr. Roosevelt a leeway of about $1,800,000,000 in which he may operate below the $31,800,000,000 limit of national debt he tentatively set for himself in last year's budget message. There is also the gold profit to be taken on devaluation of the dollar. This presumably is about $2,800,000,000, depending on the gains or losses of the stabilization fund for which it has been used.

Adding these sums, the President would have approximately $4,600,000,000 to devote to public works. But this is contingent on three conditions:

(1) That the Government succeed in bringing to an end all federal relief expenditures by July 1, 1935, and turning that responsibility back to the states and municipalities.

(2) That the President devise a departmental budget which, as is fairly feasible even with promised pay increases, will keep ordinary expenses within expected revenues of about $3,800,000,000.

(3) That the Administration succeed in heading off legislation for immediate payment of the veterans' bonus, which would cost anywhere up to $2,500,000,000.

Additional expenditures on any of these counts—or any shrinkage in the devaluation profits—would reduce by so much the margin which the Chief Executive could allocate to public works within the borrowing limits for which he prepared public thought last year. But many other things also can take place to eat into these resources. Deficiency appropriations may be necessary; Congress usually has ideas of its own for spending; unforeseen contingencies may arise such as the drought which took $500,000,000 extra last year.

So it may well be that President Roosevelt will adopt another expedient. There is some sage calculation that he will count nearly all of the prospective public works as being self-liquidating and therefore not adding in actuality to the net national debt which taxpayers ultimately must meet. The projects most discussed are low-cost housing, extension of Tennessee Valley improvements, and grade crossing elimination. It would be an innovation to make grade separations pay for themselves, but some advisers believe it can be done by special taxes. And probably there will also be difference of opinion as to just how well or poorly slum clearance and hydroelectric power development will repay their cost.

In any event, even if such works are bonded directly and expected to pay for themselves with their own revenues, the Government will have to assume a contingent liability for them as it has for the federal home and farm loan bonds. Should the budget be made up in this way the Government would be like a man restraining himself from going too far into debt on his own account but at the same time indorsing a note for a friend.

So if by designating public works as self-liquidating the Administration proposes to pass around the $31,800,000,000 debt limit which President Roosevelt named and which seems wholesome, Congress and the nation will do well to scrutinize the question of whether the projects do actually give assurance of repaying the investment or whether they constitute a doubtful speculation on the Government's credit.

Isn't It a Bonus?

SOME advocates of immediate full payment of the American veterans' compensation certificates object to the description of this proposal as a bonus to the former service men. It would not be a bonus, not a gift, they declare, but a well-earned payment for services inadequately remunerated at the time.

This claim to a further compensation was recognized in the veterans' legislation of 1924. It is something entirely apart from the provision which has been made and should be generously continued for veterans disabled in service. A plan was then adopted to set aside and accumulate funds to begin payment on adjusted compensation certificates in 1945 when it was believed help would for many begin to be most needed. Now the proposal is to cash those certificates in 1935 at the full face value which they were supposed to reach in 1945.

It is as if a man had been looking at one of those compound interest tables sometimes put out by savings banks which shows that if he deposits $5 a week for twenty years at 4 per cent compound interest he will have at the end of that time $8469.39. He does this for ten years and his deposits and interest have amounted to $3158.65. Then he decides he needs the money, so he says to the teller, "If I kept this up for another ten years I'd have $8469.39 coming to me; so why not just pay me that now and save both of us the trouble?" That $5300 difference is the same kind of a difference that is being proposed as a gratuity on the adjusted compensation certificates.

But perhaps the immediate payment advocate rests his case instead on the assertion that the compensation agreed upon in 1924 was inadequate to begin with. If that be the case, it means that the veteran is in the position of a man with a bill to collect from the Government. He presented his bill at a time when his debtor was fairly prosperous, it was honored in large part and he was apparently satisfied. But now the debtor is in much harder lines, beset with debts and deficits, yet the creditor presents a larger bill and demands an instant settlement.

Doubtless there are thousands who sincerely believe that their claim is justified. But whether viewed as a request to dissipate the provision that is only in the process of being made for the veterans' future or as a request for a recalculation of the value of the veterans' war services, it is difficult to see the present demand as anything but a demand for a bonus.

Elementary, My Dear Watson

IS DETECTIVE fiction moving in the right direction? This question has been suggested by a historical exhibition of detective stories recently opened in London. Beginning with the earliest tales of Poe, this exhibition works through Wilkie Collins's "The Moonstone," which is held to be the first English example of this kind of novel, to the stories of such celebrated modern exponents of the art as Miss Dorothy Sayers, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. H. Cole, and Mr. E. C. Bentley. Is there any logical line of improvement and development to be noted as the exhibition moves down the decades?

Since the days of Poe and Collins, detective fiction has enjoyed at least one notable triumph. A principal aim of novels is the portrayal of memorable characters. Is there anywhere a better-remembered character than Sherlock Holmes?

In ingenuity of plot, too, the newer stories score over the old. If, for example, Poe's "The Purloined Letter" be compared with the intricacy of a modern tale like "Trent's Last Case," who can fail to hear the sardonic comment of the most famous of all detectives, "Elementary, my dear Watson"?

And yet, are the modern stories literature, as detective fiction in the highest sense undoubtedly may be? Do they not concentrate too much on the essentially mechanical business of keeping a secret until the next to the last page? Maybe detective fiction would become a genuine art if it concerned itself less with the question, Who did such and such a thing? and more with the problem, Why did he do it? and What were its moral consequences?

Denouncing Politicians

A TIMELY note on a widespread American habit—politician baiting—was sounded at the recent convention of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools by Prof. F. M. Davenport of Hamilton College. A teacher of law and politics, and for eight years a congressman, Dr. Davenport said:

> Next to softness of fiber, the chief reason why far larger numbers of young men and women do not try politics is the almost universal and shameless denunciation of public servants in America. . . . The politician is the person who actually brings things to pass within the fabric of government . . . the able and useful politician is the man who persuades people to behave like human beings when they are in danger of milling around like cattle—which now and then happens in the best of democracies.

Abuses of politics are responsible for much of this disrepute. On its seamy side politics is disheartening enough, but there is a brighter side of the picture. The long list of good laws enacted in civilized countries in the past century to improve the lot of the common man, to safeguard the honest accumulations of toil and to diffuse justice among multitudes is in large measure the work of political hewers of wood and drawers of water. Without a knowledge of politics a successful conduct of affairs is difficult in normal times and next to impossible in emergencies.

Political evils are not inherent, and the time would seem ripe for many Americans to adopt a more discriminating attitude in characterizing the hostages to political fortune whom they alone have put in office. This exercise of better sportsmanship calls for no relaxation of effort to rid all branches of government from unsavory methods and unsuitable officials; but it is puerile to stigmatize politics as unworthy per se. In fact, young people with staying power and ambition to serve the public good in years to come will find in politics a challenge to their utmost ability and devotion to social ideals. It may be hoped that the increasing popularity of government as an undergraduate study just revealed at Harvard University is an index of future service by the rising generation to a great and deserving cause.

Guatemala Ways

Book of the Day

AGNES ROTHERY has written in IMAGES OF EARTH: GUATEMALA (New York: Viking. $3) almost a prose poem of the earth which is Guatemala, that earth which has firmed into solid rock holding the history of a people, and that earth which as dust squelches beneath the feet of Indians and Spanish descendants.

What is perhaps even more important to one who comes upon this book in a heap of travel volumes is the integrity with which the author tells what she sees, without bias or political intent, certainly without the wish to propagandize. One dares then to trust her, to go with her to "the sprawling informality of the finca with its intimate vocalities," to listen to the creak of oxcarts, the clatter of cows and horses, the murmur of pigeons, the bark of dogs and the bell which sends the colonos to the field, cleaving the air for miles with its clanging.

Take such a passage as opens the second of the three sections of the book, in which she deals with Guatemala at its three levels, "Guatemala is a ladder from earth to heaven, an escalade proportioned for supermortals, rising in flight upon flight of thousand-foot steps from the level of the sea to the height of volcanic peaks. Its lowest tread lies even with the Pacific-Atlantic shores; its highest is lost in the clouds."

When she writes of the narrow, cumbered streets of Guatemala City she remembers to put in not only the oxcarts, the pack mules, the soldiers on horseback and the landau drawn by ponies, but also the nurses with perambulators and the bevies of school children in uniform. When she writes of primitive peoples with primitive customs in the hinterland, she balances that side of living with patios heavy with tuberoses, gardenias, violets and lilies, with the studied elegances which Spanish descendants still practice in the New World.

Some of the chapters are mere fragments of beauty, words describing sounds, or words describing smells. Others are complete incidents—the splendid isolation of McAndrew with his trying tourist cut off by the eruption of Zacu; the terrible loneliness of Señora Perez which she would not break by exposing the crumbling house on the finca to the cold criticism of her daughter from New England, and the even fiercer loyalty of the last Madame Carlos which animated a seemingly helpless old woman in a ruined house in Antigua to protect her cherished picture from a thief.

"Images of Earth" is particularly and peculiarly Guatemala, and yet in a sense it is all of tropical Latin America, its great primitive civilization lost in obscurity, a nonindigenous modern civilization covering the exterior with a brave show of heavily scented blossoms but not striking its roots deeply enough into the native peoples to be secure, and there, waiting, the thick-growing jungle, ever intimidating, ever threatening an advance.

M. S.

A Glimpse of Oxford

From "Handbook to the University of Oxford"

Examination Schools in High Street, St. Mary's Spire in the Distance.

No Puns, Please

OXFORD

"THIS," I said, with a lordly gesture, "is the most famous university debating society in the world." "To look at it," replied Elizabeth, "one would never think so." And she was right.

The Oxford Union is approached from the Cornmarket by a narrow and crooked jennel which can only be compared for disreputability with that other unprepossessing alley which leads from Fleet Street to the famous Cheshire Cheese, where legend has it that Dr. Samuel Johnson and Charles Dickens used to eat in their heyday. Nevertheless, the Union—though barely 109 years old—a mere stripling in this city of veteran colleges—is the most celebrated of all university debating societies.

In making this remark I am entirely free from prejudice. The Union has been the scene of no oratorical triumphs of my own. This is, in fact, one of its many points of resemblance to Congress and the House of Commons. But it is the home of several vivid memories.

* * *

On the first occasion on which I heard one of its Thursday evening debates, I perceived perhaps the chief of its peculiarities. The Union likes humor, but it despises puns. And also, as the last stronghold of masculinity of the university, it forbids women visitors to listen to the debates from the floor of the house. This evening the chief speaker exceeded his time limit, and the president drew attention to the fact by sounding his gong.

This was the long-awaited opportunity. The rebuked orator blithely and confidently brought out his carefully prepared impromptu. "I thought," he observed suavely, "that belles were confined to the gallery." There followed one of those dreadful silences in which, as Mr. P. G. Wodehouse remarked, you could hear a slug clearing its throat. In my four years' more or less regular attendance at Union debates, that was the first and last pun which I encountered.

The Union, I have been told, conducts its sessions on the model of Parliament. Or is it Parliament that conducts its sessions on the model of the Union? Anyway, the President is seated on a dais at one end of the debating hall, and on either side of him are the rows of benches on which sit, lounge, lie, sleep, recline, or otherwise disport themselves the members who are in favor of, or hostile to, the motion before the House. At the back of the hall, and opposite the President, are the cross-benches, provided for the accommodation of those members who do not intend to make up their minds until they have heard what the speakers of the evening have to say.

The Union, from Gladstone to Sir John Simon, has trained many famous statesmen. It still continues its absorbing interest in politics, and, apart from the sister Union at Cambridge, it is probably the only place in the world where one can hear the cause of Communism being pleaded in the most aristocratic of accents.

The great event of the term so far as the Union is concerned is the Presidential Debate, at which the candidates for election to office meet in high argument against each other. Invariably some outside speaker distinguished in art, literature, law, or politics comes up to Oxford to join in the fray. On such occasions as these during my own university career Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. C. F. Masterman, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, F. E. Smith (then first Earl of Birkenhead) and Mr. Philip Guedalla pitted their wits against the brightest scintillations of young Oxford.

* * *

Of these august visits the most memorable were those of Lord Birkenhead. Birkenhead always found the Union a congenial place, and liked the audacity, the blithe ruthlessness, the intellectual agility, and ultimate practical irresponsibility of its debates. He spoke, not as a statesman amongst undergraduates, but as an equal to equals, thirsting for victory as keenly as if he were on the floor of Parliament. There was always a buzz of excitement on the crowded benches as he sauntered, with a self-confident and almost insolent slouch of the shoulders, to the seat which he occupied whenever he was in Oxford. The spectators would sit back in the happy knowledge that they were to have a first-class view of a volcano in eruption from the outbursts of which they themselves were fortunately protected. The other speakers had the same lively expectation, but not the same pleasant assurance of immunity.

No one really knows the Union who has not seen it on an occasion such as this. Then feeling runs very high; there are cheers and counter-cheers, and Birkenhead was probably the best of all Union speakers because he could most surely arouse this tremendous wave of excitement.

It might be imagined that Presidential Debates introduce a note of acidity into Oxford life. But it is not so. For a week before the elections the various candidates for office walk round the city beaming and smiling upon all and sundry. They form a little band of bottled sunshine. No form of artificial illumination is needed when they are around. And only the cynic will say that a smile is worth a vote.

H. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

From a Townsend Planner

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Townsend old-age revolving pension supporters are gaining with surprising rapidity. Roger Babson was asked what he thought of the plan, and his reply was: "It's probably the craziest idea that has ever been foisted upon an unsuspecting public. But it has just enough of plausibility in it to gain the support of the great unthinking mass who still believe that they can get something for nothing; that someone, somehow, some day will evolve a plan by which the bulk of humanity can enjoy the fruits of labor that they haven't performed."

I am in favor of the Townsend old-age revolving pension plan. Therefore, according to Roger Babson, I am one of the "unthinking mass" who think they can get something for nothing. I have heard and also read the adverse comment of many men of prominence who are successful in the business world and who belong to the "thinking public." In each case they criticize the plan as a "silly," "crazy," "foolish," an "impractical" plan, or a "plan that would bankrupt the country."

I have not yet seen a carefully analyzed criticism that will enable us of the "unthinking mass" to change our point of view. I believe this to be a very appropriate time for me to set forth my line of reasoning with the hope that some of these prominent men of superior intelligence will point out to me the fallacies in my trend of thought and will be helpful to me and others of the "unthinking mass" to view questions of such magnitude in a logical and intelligent manner. As the Literary Digest in its November 3 issue says, "However, whether one considers the Townsend plan a 'white rabbit' or an inspiration, it concerns a reform which deserves all the discussion it can get."

First, let us consider the Townsend plan as a business proposition. We can state with all sincerity that an annuity is one of the best investments anyone can make. The very large increase in annuities received by insurance companies this year is a testimony of what the public thinks of this form of investment. Therefore, if it is good for one, why not good for all? If we consider that every citizen in the United States belongs to a mutual aid annuity plan, then that is a good, sound business proposition. And, after all, that is the gist of the Townsend old-age revolving pension plan. It stipulates that every citizen of the United States sixty years of age or over may partake in this plan and receive $200 a month thereafter for the duration of his life.

Now let us consider the $200-a-month feature. When we consider that everyone in the United States, citizen or not, must be a contributor to the annuity fund through a transaction sales tax, we can readily see what great numbers there will be contributing. And when we consider that the amount of money in transactions in the United States is over $1,200,000,000,000 a year, and this during times when the circulation of money is not so rapid or as great as it would be were this annuity plan in effect, we can readily see that this transaction sales tax would be very low. An amount between $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 a month is all that is required to be raised. Certainly no one would be getting something for nothing when everyone must contribute to the annuity fund in accordance with their ability to spend.

Now let us summarize what we have concluded through, I say, logical reasoning:

That an annuity of $200 a month for all citizens of the United States, sixty years of age or over, is sound business, and can easily be financed through a low transaction sales tax which is contributed to by everyone in the United States in accordance with their expenditures.

There is absolutely nothing in this plan to interfere in any way with our capitalistic or monetary systems, nor is it in any way inflationary. It is the very antithesis of socialism. It encourages the profit system.

There is absolutely no chance of graft or misappropriation of this fund. There is no favoritism shown; all sixty years of age or older, regardless of wealth, are entitled to receive it, provided they refrain from all remunerative or productive occupations.

Santa Cruz, Calif. B. O. WILLS

Spring in Autumn

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Spring and fall join hands in southeastern Kansas.

Kansas was one of the greatest sufferers during the drought this summer, being rated as hot as Arizona; but the fall rains, accompanied by mild weather are giving grass for pastures, moisture for the wheat and supplying water for the rivers, creeks and pools. This is causing spring to assert herself 'midst the turning and dropping of the leaves.

Through miles southeast of Parsons, Kan., is a miniature forest of brilliantly colored autumn trees; in its foreground, following the Labette Creek, the April violet, purple-hued and deeply-scented, is blooming profusely. Johnny-jump-ups, buttercups and the early spring crocus can also be perceived in small clusters.

In the city of Parsons, spring roses can be seen in full-bloomed fragrance; and the dogwood tree is giving beauty and wonder on the lawn of the Methodist Church.

The persimmon fruit and the walnut, pecan and hickory nuts are ripening fast; while the spring plant life is responding to the warm sunshine. Even the fall flowers are blooming beyond their scheduled time.

This is quite unusual for November 15 in Kansas, this month being called our "gray month," because traces of winter could be felt in frost and freezing temperatures.

Parsons, Kan. DIXIE ALICE AMYX

Untouchability

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A piece of good news was brought by Miss Madeleine Slade, who has been Gandhi's devoted disciple for the last nine years, and who is sometimes spoken of as his adopted daughter. On her recent brief visit to the United States, she reported that the movement to do away with untouchability is making remarkable progress. According to her, the prospect now is that in one generation, or in two at the outside, this curse, which has weighed upon India for thousands of years, will be completely wiped out.

Boston, Mass. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

The Wide Horizon

Decisions in the Melting Pot

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE great days are here again. National and world policies are once more in the Washington melting pot. Hotels and offices are crowded with new and old figures. Behind the men lie the issues, and today there are a grievous plenty of both. The curtain has gone up. What do we see:

The President at work on the two toughest jobs of his year: an annual message which must outline, however vaguely, the path ahead, and his yearly budget, this time critical and delicate because it must indicate what limits there are to the nation's spending spree.

The Republican Party in the throes of decision: to go liberal or not; to let new blood from west of the Mississippi chart a new progressive destiny, or to stick to the Old Guard party bosses who still call the tune.

A grave international situation, caused by the Balkan crisis and by Japan's imminent denunciation of the treaty upon which Pacific stability has rested. It is a rapidly changing position for the United States, and one that is causing deep thinking of the nation's rightful alternative policy with naval limitation threatened.

Behind these three great question marks, lie a host of important and interesting events on the Washington stage. They include the continued diggings into munitions of the Nye-Vandenberg Committee, which has allowed its zeal particularly free rein of late. Then there is the Crime Conference, an attempt to declare dividends on the spectacular antigangster successes of the Department of Justice, focusing national attention once again on this challenge.

We have, too, the obvious efforts of the Administration to encourage business in the weeks before Congress meets. This has gone so far as to lead many to speak of a ninety-day tell-tale period during which business must improve if President Roosevelt is to be carried over the top. Along comes, too, the report of the National Resources Board, a major attempt to extend the regional planning of TVA to the rest of the nation. Yes, indeed, things are moving.

* * *

Perhaps the issue of the week behind the scenes is the situation of the Republican Party. A great many of its influential leaders—not officeholders, but newspaper editors and owners, business men, lawyers—are in the capital this weekend, drawn by the Gridiron Club dinner. There have been many highly important informal talks. It is hard to say where the party is headed. It has, in William Allen White's words Saturday, "The finest bunch of assets that a receiver ever put in his bag. But unless we get a receiver between now and March, 1936, we shall no longer be a going concern and the assets will fade."

All the criticism of Chairman Henry P. Fletcher, which liberals in the party have let loose, has had absolutely no dislodging effect. Indeed, with the support of the redoubtable Charles D. Hilles of New York, it is evident that Mr. Fletcher is sure of his job and determined that reaction will bring the party back. In groups like some of those which met in hotel rooms before and after the Gridiron dinner, it is easy to believe that all the G. O. P. needs to do is to furnish the New Deal with more and ever more rope. But it is plain that Republicanism, as an organized party movement, is in a transitory phase.

No proof could be more striking than the fact that the Gridiron Club, contrary to venerable practice, did not have a speaker of the opposition political party to offset the President's speech at its dinner. Instead it called on that notable non-Republican, Henry L. Mencken, who has probably said more cutting things against the G. O. P. in his time than he said against the New Deal to Mr. Roosevelt's face on Saturday night.

* * *

While these important political changes move across the stage there is another development which has not yet even reached the stage door. It is the question of the United States' place in a world where the naval balance is about to change. At the Japanese Embassy recently, one of my isolationist colleagues broke out to say, "You Japanese are driving the United States and Great Britain straight into one another's arms."

The issue is indeed being seriously canvassed here and in London. Students of American foreign policy see these choices before the United States, now that the Pacific balance is changing:

1. The present policy of drift, in the name—but scarcely the reality—of isolation.

2. A leaning toward Great Britain—resulting in co-operation and as extensive guarantees as both could give.

3. A leaning toward the League of Nations, much after Russia's example, and leading toward actual membership.

Of these choices, the first is dismissed as nonconstructive and defeatist, declining in likelihood now that public opinion is becoming alert to the situation. A leaning toward Britain can be a tremendous force, deep-rooted in common ideals and aims, but it may not bulk large in written treaties, since the United States probably could not promise naval action automatically with Great Britain. The third choice, at first sight the least likely, is thus surprisingly to the fore. It will bear watching.

Mirror of Opinion

Honesty in Business

NOT infrequently you hear "smart" individuals say that ethics and honesty in business are all right to talk about on Sunday but that you must forget them on Monday. They grin knowingly and tip you off to the fact that in buying and selling you cannot afford to listen to "that still, small voice" of conscience. They explain that if they adhered strictly to honest practices and did not indulge in deception they could not long remain in business.

Honesty most certainly pays as a permanent business policy. It is merely the opinion of a lazy, incompetent or naturally crooked individual who claims that square dealing cannot be made to pay. . . . A man can be crooked in business if he is sharp and flits about fast enough, but he works harder and, in the end, makes less than the man in whom the public has confidence.—*Seattle Journal of Commerce.*